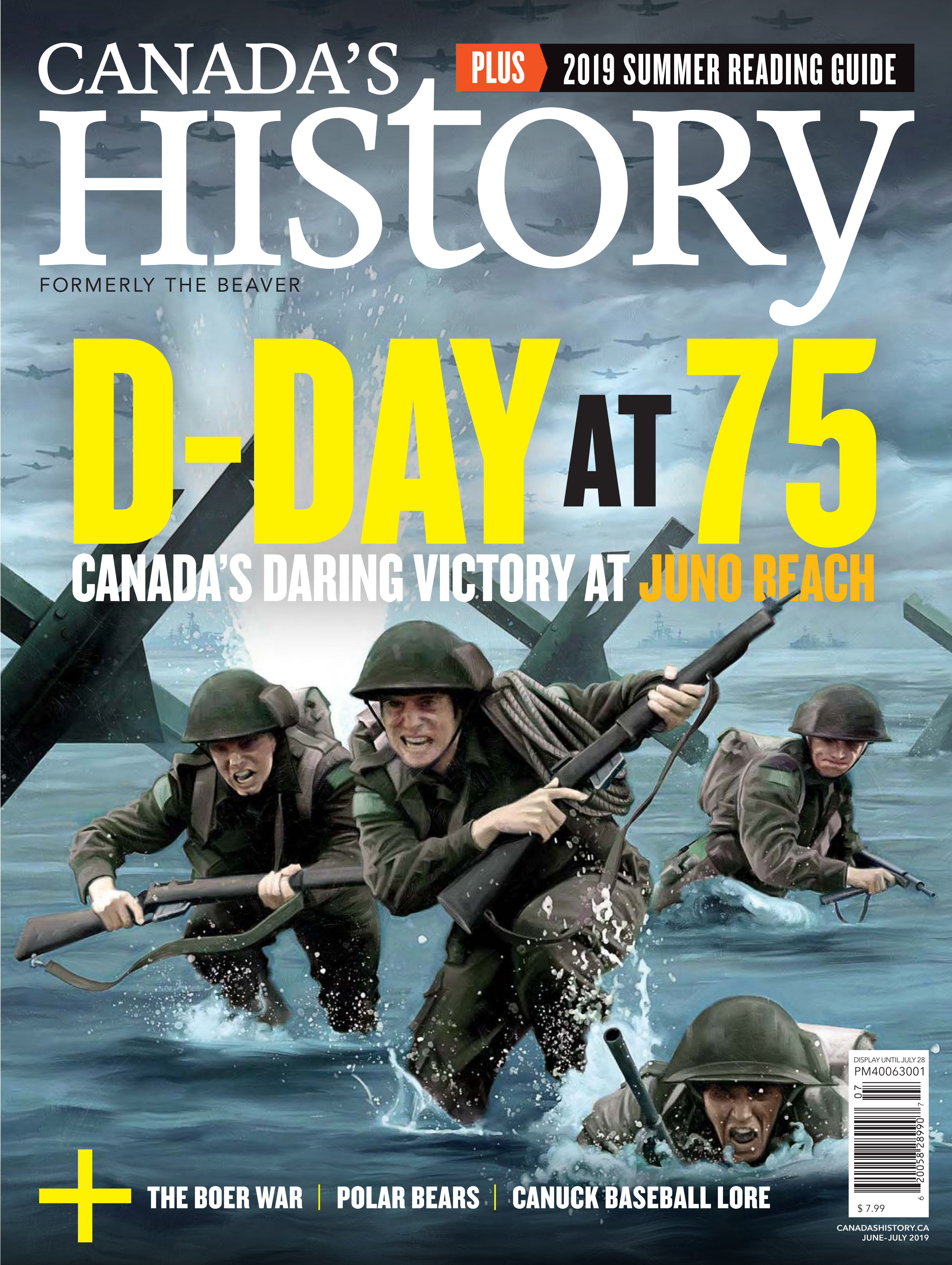

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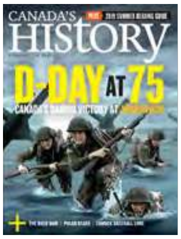

On the cover

Canadian soldiers storm Juno Beach on D-Day, June 6, 1944. Illustration by Robert Carter.

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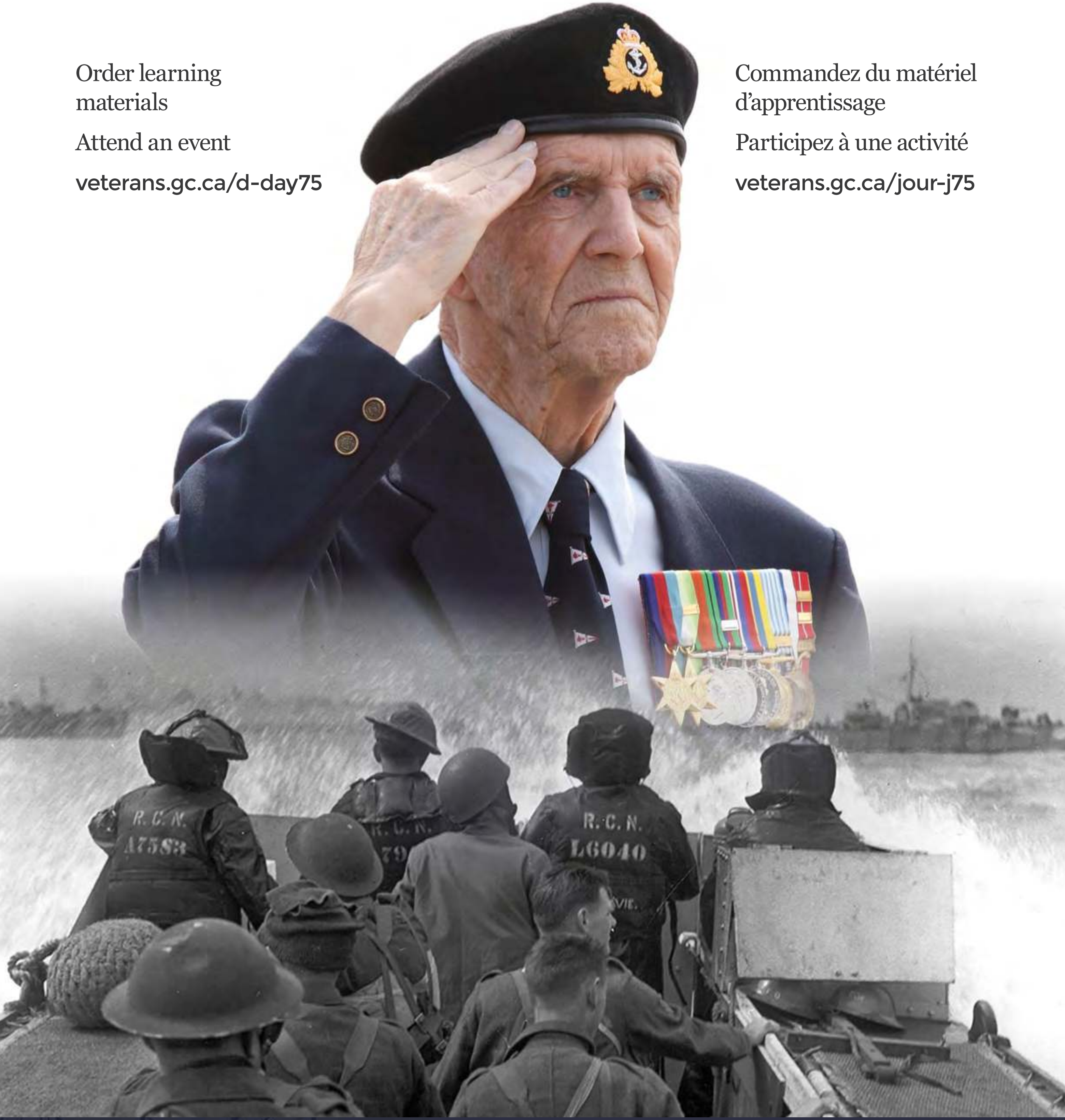
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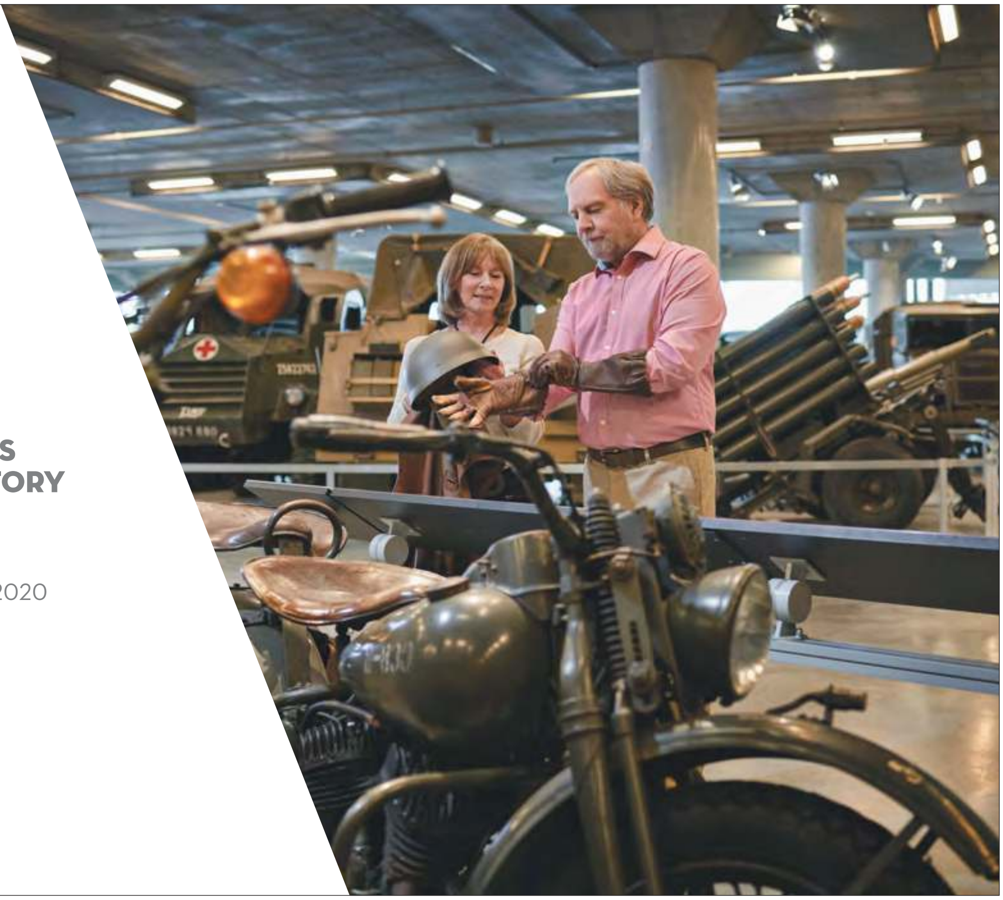

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WE WILL REMEBER THEM
Juno Beach "D-DAY"
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LEST WE FORGET

Etched in stone

You can read about it, or you can watch films and documentaries. But to understand D-Day, you need to travel to Normandy and walk the shoreline yourself. You need to hear the waves crashing at Juno Beach and see the remains of the Nazi bunkers that were part of Hitler's infamous Atlantic Wall.

Only by standing on the northern edge of France, overlooking the grey English Channel, can you begin to imagine what it was like on that stormy June morning seventy-five years ago when the fate of the war — and the world — hung in the balance.

Last summer, I was fortunate to visit the D-Day beaches. I stood on the heights at Omaha Beach, made famous by the movie *Saving Private Ryan*, and visited Gold Beach, where the British captured a harbour for Allied supply ships. But, for a Canadian, Juno Beach was the emotional epicentre of the trip.

Walking through the village of Bernières-sur-Mer, it was hard to believe that this was the scene of intense fighting on June 6, 1944, as thousands of Canadians took part in Operation Overlord — the Allied invasion of Normany.

Heading to the Maison des Canadiens — one of the few homes not destroyed by Allied bombardment during the attack, it was later used by the Canadians as a command centre — I spotted a makeshift shrine.

It was a smattering of rocks, some painted or inked with messages of remembrance: "Merci"; "Je me souviens"; "We will remember them." These small notes conveyed a vital message — that, despite the decades between us today and the D-Day soldiers, Canadians still care and remember.

In this issue, we commemorate the seventy-fifth anniversary of D-Day — detailing the heroism on the beaches, but also, in the skies and on the seas.

Other topics explored in the issue include the fight for same-sex rights, Canada's rich baseball history, and the centennial of the Historic Sites and Monuments Board of Canada.

As for D-Day, we should all give thanks to those who stormed the beaches on June 6, 1944. Imagine the world we would have today had the assault failed.

Mark Reid

CONTRIBUTORS

Mike Bechthold is the executive director of the Juno Beach Centre Association. He is the author or editor of eight books, most recently *Flying to Victory: Raymond Collishaw and the Western Desert Campaign* (2017). He has led dozens of groups of undergraduate and graduate university students, high school teachers, and military officers on European battlefield study tours.

J.L. Granatstein taught Canadian history at York University for thirty years and was director and CEO of the Canadian War Museum. He has written extensively on Canadian history and on topics such as defence and foreign policy. His most recent books are *The Best Little Army in the World: The Canadians in Northwest Europe, 1944–45* (2015) and *The Weight of Command* (2016).

Nelle Oosterom spent ten years as senior editor for *Canada's History* magazine before retiring in 2017. Prior to that, she spent thirty years in journalism working for organizations such as the CanWest News Service, the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation, and The Canadian Press. She has contributed to books published by Canada's History Society and New Federation House.

Nancy Payne is the features editor at *Canada's History* and the editor of *Kayak: Canada's History Magazine for Kids*. While not a full-fledged baseball nerd, she has travelled to see the Toronto Blue Jays' minor-league teams – the Buffalo Bisons and the New Hampshire Fisher Cats – in action.

Jen Sguigna is the program manager for the Juno Beach Centre Association in Canada, where she has worked since 2014 coordinating major programs including Canada's D-Day Tribute Campaign and the From Vimy to Juno national travelling exhibition. She has also worked with Canada's History Society and Historica Canada.

Mariana Valverde was involved in feminist and gay politics in Toronto starting in the late 1970s. Her first book, *Sex, Power and Pleasure* (1985), was written for the public, but most of her subsequent publications have been scholarly. She is the author of seven books and is a fellow of the Royal Society of Canada.

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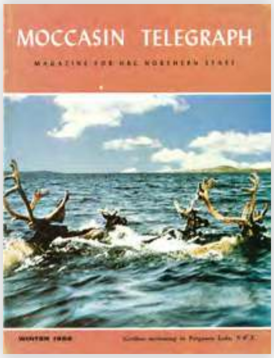

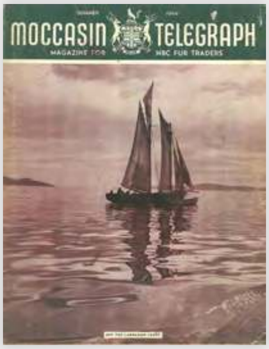

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Public image

Big Bear, Plains Cree chief

GLENBOW ARCHIVES

Thank you for the excellent essays regarding the removal of John A. Macdonald's name and image from Canadian public places (*Canada's History*, "The Trials of John A.," February-March 2019).

In the summer of 2015 my wife and I drove to Winnipeg from Vancouver on a route that took us through all the sites of the resistance of 1885. The site of the Frog Lake Massacre, our first stop, is a model for how to turn old colonial-spirited memorials into teaching moments. The plaque on the 1924 cairn reads, "Here on 2nd April, 1885, rebel Indians under Big Bear massacred …," followed by the names of the nine people killed and two captured by members of Big Bear's Plains Cree band. In contrast, the 2012 interpretive panels explain why the massacre happened and relieve Big Bear of the wrongful charge assigned to him in the 1924 plaque. The old plaque remains important in letting visitors know that at the time of its installation the Historic Sites and Monuments Board of Canada was satisfied with such an abbreviated, uneven telling of events.

History is never improved by erasure. Here is a paraphrased warning to us all from the great Squamish leader and activist Andrew Paull: Those who possess knowledge of their history and culture are aristocrats; those who are indifferent are rascals.

I'd add to Paull's observations that we Canadians — Indigenous and others — are stuck with the history we have, and we will only reconcile our parts by possessing it all.

Doug Halverson
Coquitlam, B.C.

Sights of spring

What an interesting article about the groundhog's intrusion into our yearly calendar (*Canada's History*, "The Battle for February 2," February-March 2019).

In 1913, the bear was still the favoured prognosticator. My grandfather Frank Virtue, then twenty-six, wrote in his diary, "Feb. 2. Clear day but quite cold. Bear can see his shadow all right. Was mild all week until yesterday when it turned quite cold. There is no snow on the ground here at all."

At that time he was living on Beverley Street in Toronto and selling R-C-H automobiles from his storefront at 465 Yonge Street.

Don Macdougall
Ottawa

Boat travel

Your article on the batteau — a flat-bottomed boat suited to travel turbulent rivers — struck a personal note (*Canada's History*, "The Unbeatable Batteau," April-May 2019). My first ancestors in Canada, John and Latetia Hunt, led a family party of fifteen people to Canada from Ireland in 1832.

After a stormy six-week passage from Belfast, they arrived off Quebec City in June. They ascended the St. Lawrence and Ottawa rivers by batteau to Fitzroy Harbour, about thirty-two kilometres west of present-day Ottawa. My ancestors then walked eleven kilometres through the bush to the fifty-acre lot they purchased sight unseen. Their descendants still live in the area.

Russ Stewart
Victoria

During the fur trade era, outposts regularly received "packets" of correspondence. Email your comments to editors@CanadasHistory.ca or write to Canada's History, Bryce Hall Main Floor, 515 Portage Avenue, Winnipeg, MB R3B 2E9 Canada.

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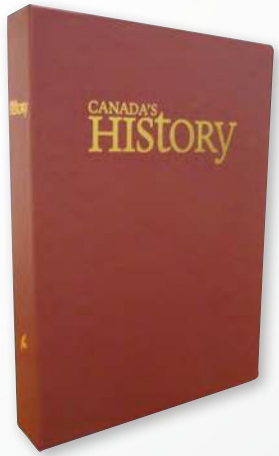

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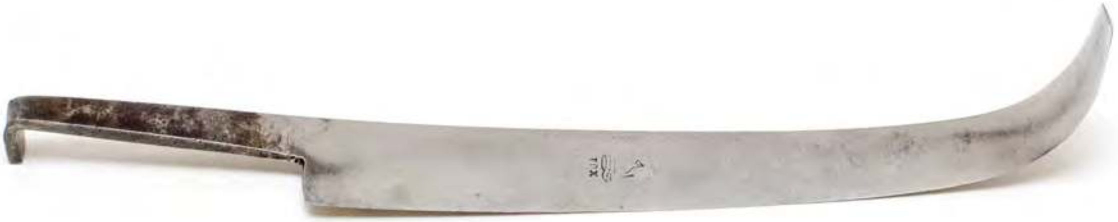
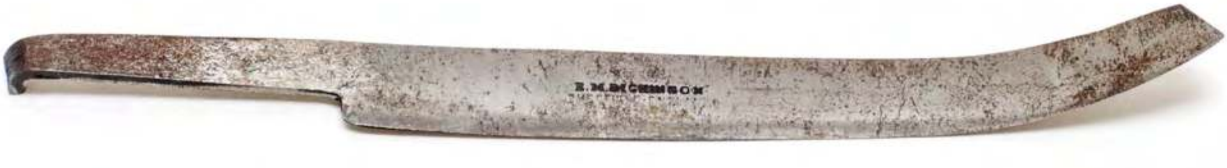
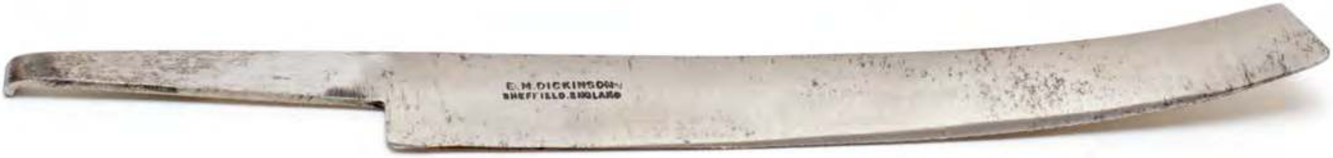






ARTIFACTS FROM THE MANITOBA MUSEUM (FROM TOP: HBC 1324-A, 58-90-A, 58-90-B) / PHOTO BY ANDREW WORKMAN

Crooked knives

Tales and Treasures from the rich legacy of the Hudson's Bay Company

Crooked knife blades were some of the earliest trade goods brought to North America from Europe by the Hudson's Bay Company. They were used by both labourers and Indigenous peoples throughout the fur trade era, continuing while the HBC transitioned into retail. Blades were easy to ship in large quantities from England due to their small size. After receiving their blades, users would make handles in various styles out of wood, bone, or whatever other materials were readily available to them.

Named for the slight angle of the blade to the handle, crooked knives are one-handed drawknives used to carve various objects out of wood, including canoes and paddles, and to hollow out wooden bowls and ladles. The carver draws the blade toward the body and, by doing so, shaves off pieces of wood. Crooked knives could also be used to skin and to cut up deer and other game.

The three blades pictured here are left-handed blades. The top blade with the sharp curve at the tip is likely older than the other two and features a motif of a fox sitting on a cap, which is part of the HBC coat of arms. The two other blades were purchased in the 1950s from HBC's merchandise depot department and represent modern examples of long-standing trade goods — European items traded with Indigenous peoples for furs — in the museum's collection.

HUDSON'S BAY

The Beaver magazine was originally founded as a Hudson's Bay Company publication in 1920. To read stories from past issues, go to **CanadasHistory.ca/Archive**. To explore the history of the Hudson's Bay Company, go to **hbcheritage.ca**, or follow HBC's Twitter and Instagram feeds at **@HBCHeritage.**

William Francis Fowle was born in 1876 and served in the Boer War. These photographs of Fowle were taken between 1896 and 1898.

YOUR STORY

Memories from afar

Canadians' first deployment overseas deserves to be honoured. *by Randy Fowle*

During the Boer War, also known as the South African War, my grandfather William Francis Fowle was in the cavalry. He had his own horses to look after, and he'd charge over hills and down valleys with his arm outstretched, sabre in hand. Fowle died when I was young, so I have no memories of him, but my father shared stories about my grandfather's war experience.

Given the recent focus on the hundredth anniversary of the end of the First World War within *Canada's History* magazine (October-November 2018), I thought it was appropriate to remind fellow Canadians about the 1899–1902 Boer War — the first deployment overseas of a recognized Canadian force.

Fowle was born in 1876 in Parbold, Lancashire, England. Growing up, he took a train to school. He loved to share stories about riding the train, like the time he ran to catch it while other children cheered him on, or the way he would try to finish his homework on board the train before arriving at school. Little did he know that he would be "chasing trains" for about forty-seven years of his adult life: He was responsible for mail delivery in Keeler, Saskatchewan, catching the bag of mail as someone threw it off the moving train and then throwing back a bag full of the village's mail.

My grandfather left England in his late teens to come to Canada. He served in the 90th Winnipeg Battalion of Rifles and volunteered to fight in the first Canadian contingent sent to the Boer War. Volunteers assembled in Quebec City and departed on October 30, 1899, on the SS *Sardinian*, arriving one month later in Cape Town, South Africa. Within a week, the soldiers proceeded into battle.

Fowle didn't talk much about hand-to-hand combat. I think that, as for many war veterans, the reality was probably horrendous and not something he wanted to remember or to share with others. Besides my grandfather's stories, I've learned about the Boer War in books, like one I found at a flea market in Vancouver. It had the names of people who volunteered in the war. I was thrilled because this was the first proof I had that my grandfather served in the Boer War.

On a trip to London, England, in the mid-1990s, my father took me to the Royal Artillery Boer War Memorial (now called the South African Royal Artillery Memorial) that commemorates many of the battles my grandfather recounted in his stories, including at Bloemfontein, Kimberley, and Ladysmith.

By 1903, my grandfather had returned to Canada and was already living in Keeler. Just about every family in this area would be touched by or involved with war, be it the Boer War or the first or second world wars. When you look at little communities like this, you realize that they were made of people who were ready to lay down their lives for their country. It's this kind of zeal that I think we ought to remember, honour, and respect.

COURTESY OF RANDY FOWLE

FROM THE ARCHIVES

Polar opposites

A chilling painting by the English artist Edwin Landseer depicts the aftermath of Sir John Franklin's tragic 1845 expedition in search of the Northwest Passage. *Man Proposes, God Disposes*, painted in 1864, features two polar bears tearing apart remains of a ship and its crew.

This is a stark contrast to the cute, playful bears portrayed in popular media and children's stuffed toys. The polar bear today both fascinates and terrifies people.

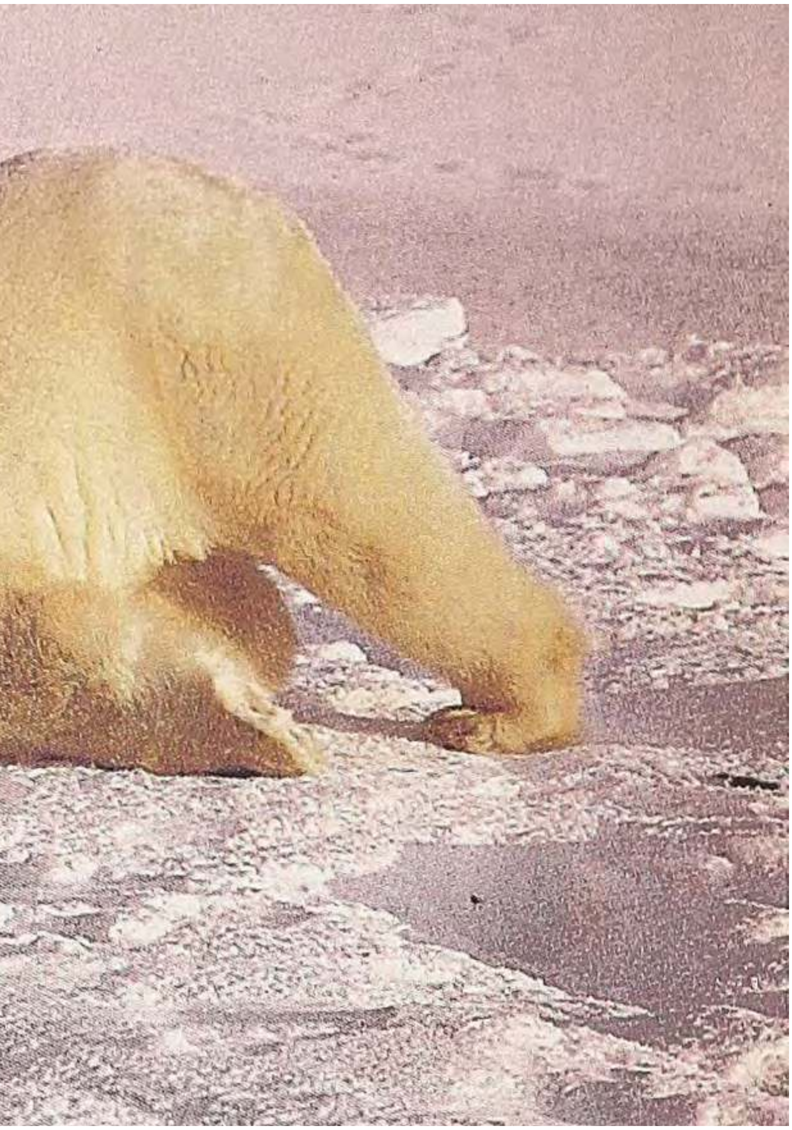
"To catch even a fleeting faraway glimpse of a polar bear among the distant ice floes is to experience a quickening of the pulses and a surge of adrenalin that nothing else — unless perhaps a sudden confrontation with a grizzly in his mountain haunts — can quite match," wrote Clarence Tillenius in "Monarch of the Arctic" (*The Beaver*, August-September 1989).

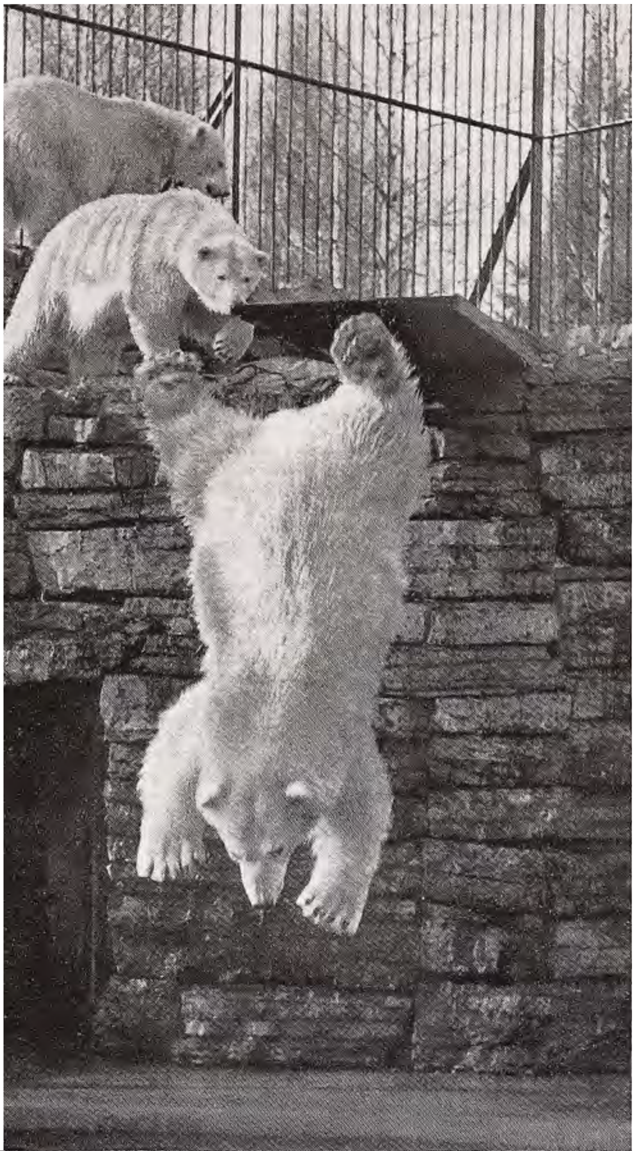
In past issues of *The Beaver* there are stories about violent polar bear confrontations, but there are also stories about polar bears who "became great pals" with people.

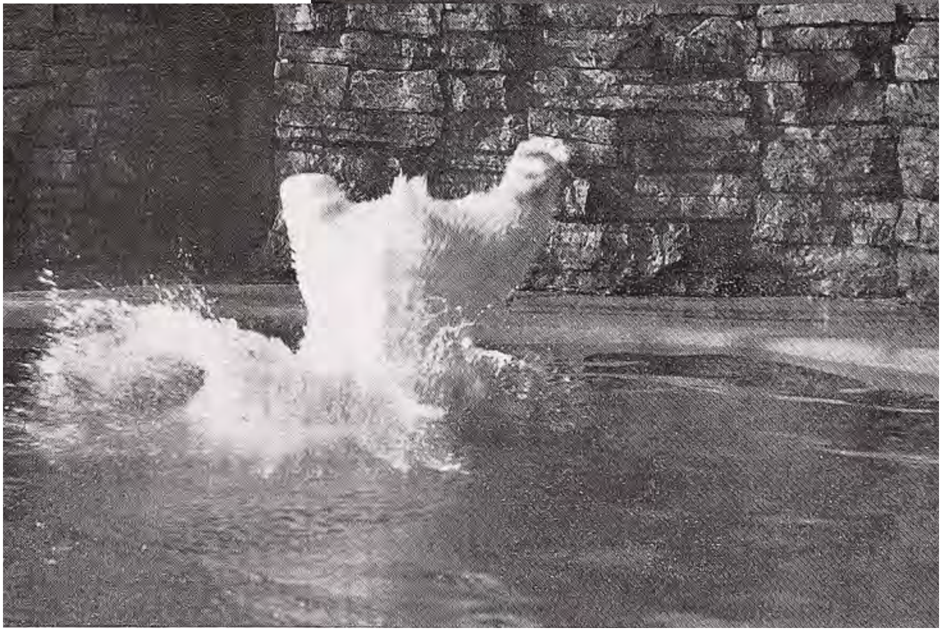
For example, "Buddy, the Polar Bear" (*The Beaver*, March 1934) tells of a bear that slept at the foot of the bed of his human friend, W.O. Douglas, and howled when left alone for a moment, until Douglas returned.

Known as Nanuq or Pihoqahiak, the polar bear is highly respected in Inuit culture, according to Polar Bears International. Legend has it that the mammal decides whether or not a hunter deserves success. Other stories feature animals that are part man, part polar bear who walk upright, talk, and live in igloos. — *Kaitlin Vitt*

The Canada's History Archive featuring *The Beaver*, *Canada's History*, and *Kayak* was made possible with the generous support of the Hudson's Bay Company History Foundation. Visit **CanadasHistory.ca/Archive** to read ninety-plus years of stories.

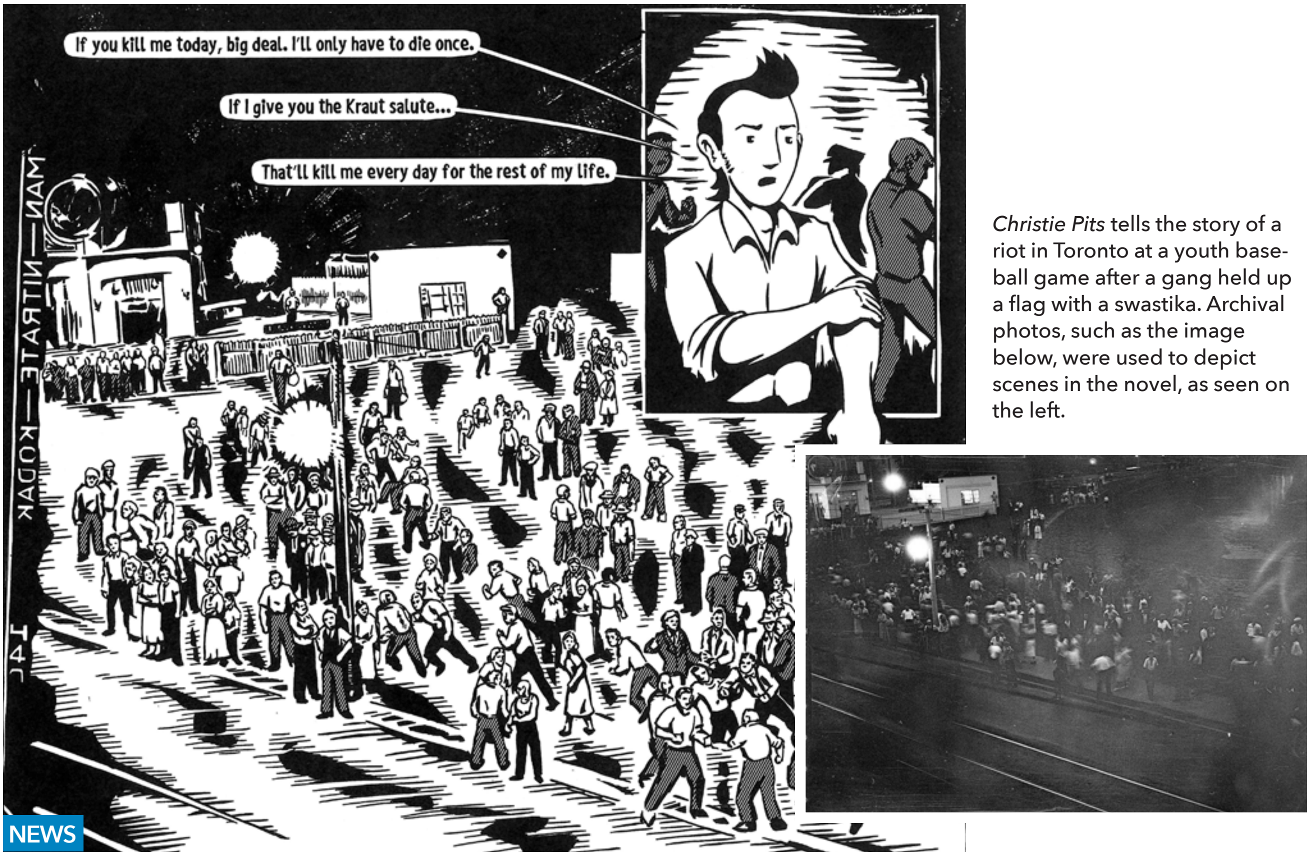






Clockwise from above: In "Monarch of the Arctic," (*The Beaver*, August-September 1989), Clarence Tillenius reviews the book *Polar Bears*, with photos by Dan Guravich, written by Ian Stirling, a scientist whose research eventually confirmed that climate change is a threat to the survival of polar bears. At a zoo in Quebec, a bear dives off a board that is 3.5 metres above a pool ("The Three Bears," *The Beaver,* March 1938). A polar bear was among the wildlife spotted by an underwater pipeline construction crew ("Arctic Divers," *The Beaver*, Autumn 1982).

DAN GURAVICH. WAYNE GZOWSKI


If you kill me today, big deal. I'll only have to die once.
If I give you the Kraut salute...
That'll kill me every day for the rest of my life.

Christie Pits tells the story of a riot in Toronto at a youth baseball game after a gang held up a flag with a swastika. Archival photos, such as the image below, were used to depict scenes in the novel, as seen on the left.

NEWS

Battle at the ballpark

Graphic novel presents riot at a Toronto park 'at 150 miles per hour, no seat belt.' *by Kaitlin Vitt*

On August 16, 1933, a Canadian youth baseball game made history — for all the wrong reasons.

The game took place at a time when Adolf Hitler had risen to power in Germany and Jews in Canada were seen as second-class citizens. Some country clubs and private associations even had a "no Jews allowed" policy. The St. Peter's team beat Harbord Playground — a team with many Jewish players — at Toronto's Christie Pits, then officially called Willowvale Park. At the end of the game, a pro-Nazi youth gang held up a flag with a swastika on it, sparking a mass riot.

Thousands of people fought each other, some with baseball bats and iron bars, in the riot that lasted more than five hours. No one was killed, but many were injured, and the clash left its mark on Toronto's immigrant communities.

Though it made headlines at the time, the riot is largely unknown to many Canadians, says one Winnipeg writer. But he hopes that's about to change.

Thirty-year-old Jamie Michaels has released the 144-page graphic novel *Christie Pits*, illustrated by Doug Fedrau and published by Dirty Water Comics.

CHRISTIE PITS
Jamie Michaels
Doug Fedrau

"The lessons from Christie Pits cannot solve a global crisis," Michaels said. "They are, however, an unambiguous reminder that those we demarcate as different all too easily become those we perform violence upon."

Though the graphic novel is a work of fiction, the characters and events in it are grounded in history.

To research Toronto's history and the Canadian-Jewish experience, Michaels looked at academic works, archives, and newspapers to "get inside the heads" of his characters.

Michaels, who founded Dirty Water Comics, said the story of the riot has a comic's soul — it had to be told in the form of a graphic novel.

"It makes this largely unknown history accessible in a way that works at a much quicker speed than a turgid historical textbook," Michaels said.

"We provide Canadian history at 150 miles per hour, no seat belt."

COURTESY OF DIRTY WATER COMICS

NEWS

Home front in focus

Documentary series explores impacts within Canada of the world wars.

Ask someone about a site of Canadian world war heritage, and they will typically refer to Vimy Ridge, Juno Beach, or other significant battlefields overseas. A professor at Royal Roads University in Victoria is helping to change that perspective through the War Heritage Research Initiative, which focuses on Canadian sites.

In 2015, associate professor Geoffrey Bird initiated the project, funded by the Department of Canadian Heritage and Royal Roads University. He has written, directed, and produced twenty-seven vignettes in English, with French subtitles, for the documentary series *War Memories across Canada*.

Each story relates a different impact the world wars have had on people, communities, and the nation. Many places featured in the documentary series are formally acknowledged as having a heritage directly related to war, but other sites only reveal their stories with the aid of local storytellers, whom Bird describes as "guardians of remembrance."

This spring, four more documentaries were added to the series. One vignette explores the role of the Commonwealth War Graves Commission in Canada; another focuses on Fort Lennox National Historic Site and the internment of Jewish refugees during the Second World War; and a third looks at the meaning and politics of war memorials. The fourth — and perhaps most notable — vignette is about Canada's involvement in making the atomic bomb and the impact on the Dene people of the Northwest Territories.

Bird said that by producing these stories he hopes to inspire Canadians to visit sites of war memories locally as well as overseas. The four new vignettes will be shown in a few locations across Canada before being posted on the War Heritage website. To learn about hosting a public showing, visit CanadasHistory.ca/WarMemories.

BOMBER COMMAND
ROYAL AIR FORCE
CANADA'S
BOMBER COMMAND
MEMORIAL
HONOURING THE CANADIANS
WHO GAVE THEIR LIVES
SERVING WITH
BOMBER COMMAND

The video "Machines of the Air War" features the Bomber Command Museum of Canada in Nanton, Alberta.

HISTORY MAKERS

A hockey game in Ottawa honoured contributions by black players.

Skating toward acceptance

Project highlights achievements of black hockey players. *by Marianne Helm*

Bob Dawson was the first black hockey player in the former Atlantic Intercollegiate Hockey League and was part of the first all-black line in Canadian university hockey. Dawson knows first-hand the barriers athletes of colour face.

Despite facing racism and other challenges, black hockey players have had a major impact on the game. Now a sportswriter and hockey historian, Dawson partnered with Black History Ottawa to highlight their achievements.

Dawson said the initiative was "a unique opportunity to connect with our past, celebrate who we are as black Canadians, and honour our achievements in the sport of hockey."

The project launched in 2017. The first of three main events was a presentation about the history of the Coloured Hockey League of the Maritimes. The second was a screening of Damon Kwame Mason's documentary *Soul on Ice: Past, Present and Future* and a panel discussion with Willie O'Ree — the first black player in the National Hockey League. The project concluded with a commemorative hockey game held in Ottawa between teams named after two original Coloured Hockey League teams: the Dartmouth Jubilees and the Halifax Eurekas.

Bob Dawson played for St. Mary's University in Halifax in 1967.

Dawson said it is important to recognize the racism that black hockey players were up against and to celebrate the perseverance of the players who broke down barriers to play the game they love.

History Makers is a celebration of community-based history initiatives across Canada. This project was shortlisted for the Governor General's History Award for Excellence in Community Programming.

FRANKIE GEDDES, DREAM N IDEA PRODUCTIONS. COURTESY OF BOB DAWSON. MICHAEL VERNON, CITY OF TORONTO ARCHIVES

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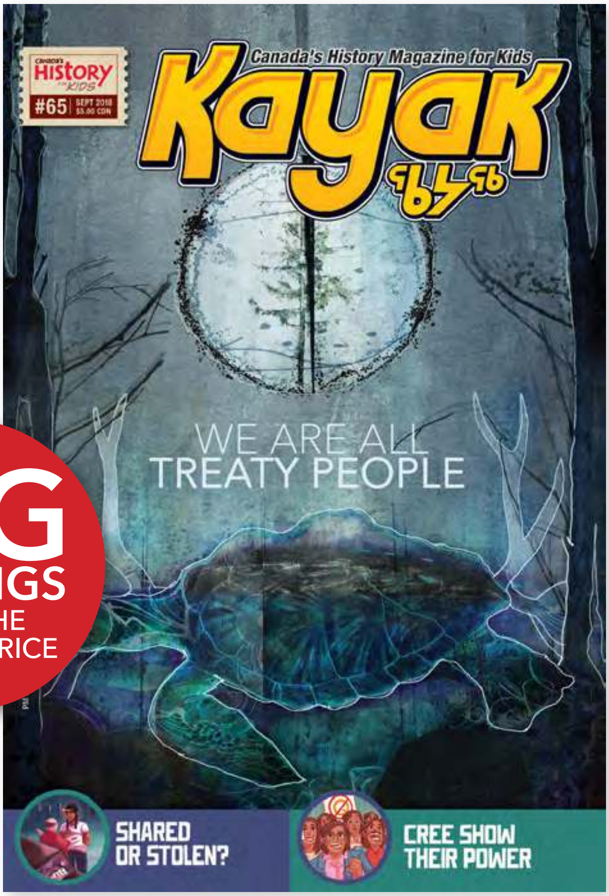
PHOTOGRAPHER'S LASTING LEGACY

FOR 7-TO-12 YEAR OLDS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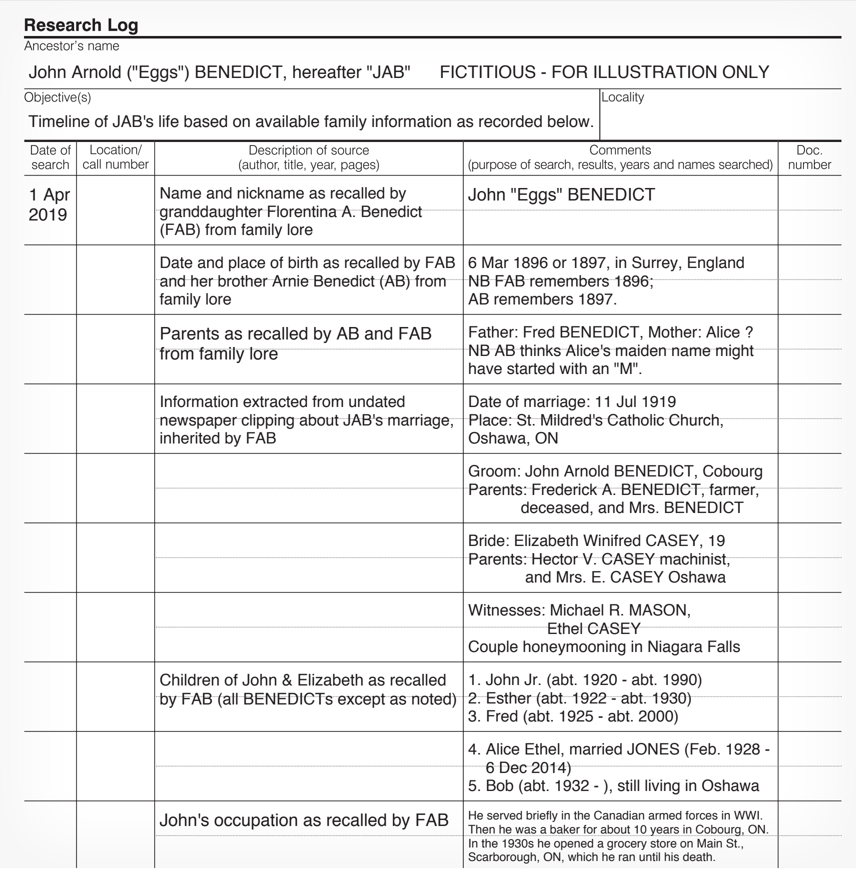


Research Log

Ancestor's name

John Arnold ("Eggs") BENEDICT, hereafter "JAB"   FICTITIOUS - FOR ILLUSTRATION ONLY

Objective(s)

Timeline of JAB's life based on available family information as recorded below.

Locality

Date of search	Location/ call number	Description of source (author, title, year, pages)	Comments (purpose of search, results, years and names searched)	Doc. number
1 Apr 2019		Name and nickname as recalled by granddaughter Florentina A. Benedict (FAB) from family lore	John "Eggs" BENEDICT	
		Date and place of birth as recalled by FAB and her brother Arnie Benedict (AB) from family lore	6 Mar 1896 or 1897, in Surrey, England NB FAB remembers 1896; AB remembers 1897.	
		Parents as recalled by AB and FAB from family lore	Father: Fred BENEDICT, Mother: Alice ? NB AB thinks Alice's maiden name might have started with an "M".	
		Information extracted from undated newspaper clipping about JAB's marriage, inherited by FAB	Date of marriage: 11 Jul 1919 Place: St. Mildred's Catholic Church, Oshawa, ON	
			Groom: John Arnold BENEDICT, Cobourg Parents: Frederick A. BENEDICT, farmer, deceased, and Mrs. BENEDICT	
			Bride: Elizabeth Winifred CASEY, 19 Parents: Hector V. CASEY machinist, and Mrs. E. CASEY Oshawa	
			Witnesses: Michael R. MASON, Ethel CASEY Couple honeymooning in Niagara Falls	
		Children of John & Elizabeth as recalled by FAB (all BENEDICTs except as noted)	1. John Jr. (abt. 1920 - abt. 1990) 2. Esther (abt. 1922 - abt. 1930) 3. Fred (abt. 1925 - abt. 2000)	
			4. Alice Ethel, married JONES (Feb. 1928 - 6 Dec 2014) 5. Bob (abt. 1932 -), still living in Oshawa	
		John's occupation as recalled by FAB	He served briefly in the Canadian armed forces in WWI. Then he was a baker for about 10 years in Cobourg, ON. In the 1930s he opened a grocery store on Main St., Scarborough, ON, which he ran until his death.	

A research chart is an important tool for beginning genealogists.

PAUL JONES

First steps for family historians

Begin by recording what you know.

by Paul Jones

Getting started in family history can be overwhelming. There's so much you don't know, so many ancestors you could research. How do you avoid paralysis by analysis? Conversely, how do you resist the temptation to ride madly off in all directions?

In this and a subsequent column, I'll describe one simple-to-follow methodology. But before we get started, I have one important question: Are you sure family history research is for you? To put this query in context, let me ask some others.

Do you have the patience to research properly? Will you give up if you don't hit pay dirt in the first twenty minutes? Will you stubbornly defend time-honoured family stories in the face of mounting evidence to the contrary? Will you be reckless in jumping to exciting conclusions in the absence of persuasive evidence? If you answer yes to any of these questions, another pastime might be better for you.

Even if you're a born researcher by temperament, do you have the composure and resilience to withstand the shock of unwelcome discoveries about your forebears? What if you learned that grandma had had a teenage "accident," that a direct ancestor was a slave owner, or that a parent or sibling — or even you yourself — had been adopted?

With these caveats in mind, how do you start?

I'm going to propose two steps you can undertake now. You'll be assessing your present state of knowledge of your family's history.

Next time, we'll see how you can start confirming, refuting and building upon this base.

First, google and download a free "ancestry chart" template. A quick online search reveals many versions to choose from. Fill in as much of this form as you can from memory and with whatever documents you have at hand. Use a pencil, as this chart is very much a work in progress.

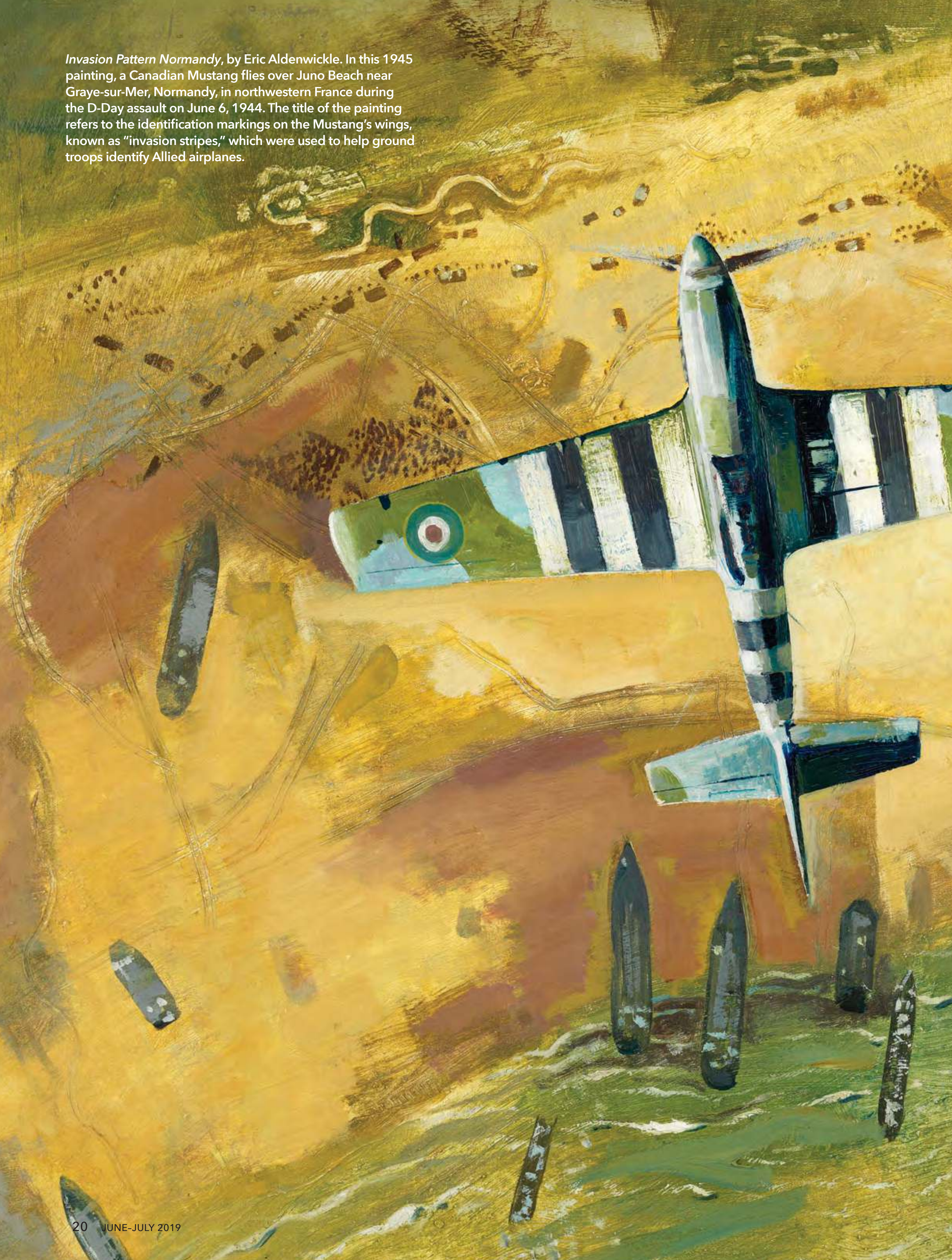
Starting with yourself, enter full names of your family members as far back as you can go, with dates and places of births, marriages, and deaths. Record doubtful memories, estimates, date ranges, alternate spellings, contradictory facts, even rumours. Don't be concerned about accuracy at this stage.

Contemplating this outline of your immediate ancestry, you should next choose one of your four grandparents for closer scrutiny. Don't go for the extremes, such as someone whose origins are a complete mystery or, conversely, a grandparent whose life has already been studied to death. Again, working from your memory of family lore and from information in documents in your possession, prepare a list of the key events and activities in this grandparent's life. You'll do an even better job if you consult with other family members at this stage.

To illustrate, see the accompanying fictitious example for an imaginary grandparent named John "Eggs" Benedict. I used a fillable research log downloaded from FamilySearch.org. You could do the same, or you could emulate it either on a written page or a computer screen. Can you spot aspects of John Benedict's life where I probably did an inadequate job of "remembering" him?

Your mission, should you decide to accept it, is to scour your memory and all family documents for every shred of information about the grandparent you've decided to research. How well can you do? We'll see next time.

Paul Jones, a former publisher, is a writer, a consultant, and an avid genealogist.



Invasion Pattern Normandy, by Eric Aldenwickle. In this 1945 painting, a Canadian Mustang flies over Juno Beach near Graye-sur-Mer, Normandy, in northwestern France during the D-Day assault on June 6, 1944. The title of the painting refers to the identification markings on the Mustang's wings, known as "invasion stripes," which were used to help ground troops identify Allied airplanes.

CANADIAN WAR MUSEUM

BY EVERY MEANS POSSIBLE

DESPITE RECEIVING LESS RECOGNITION THAN THE ARMY, CANADA'S NAVY AND AIR FORCE WERE CRUCIAL TO THE SUCCESS OF THE D-DAY INVASION.

BY J.L. GRANATSTEIN

THE SUCCESS OF THE D-DAY INVASION of France on June 6, 1944 — an immense operation and the largest seaborne assault in history — was made possible only by weeks of intensive operations in which Canadians played crucial roles. Much has been written about the significant role the Canadian Army played in the D-Day invasion, and rightly so. But there was much more to Operation Neptune — the crossing of the English Channel and the landing on the beaches — and to Operation Overlord — the plan for the liberation of Normandy — as the two key parts of the invasion were codenamed. Canadian sailors and airmen had very substantial roles in the prelude to and the weeks after D-Day, roles that have usually been neglected.

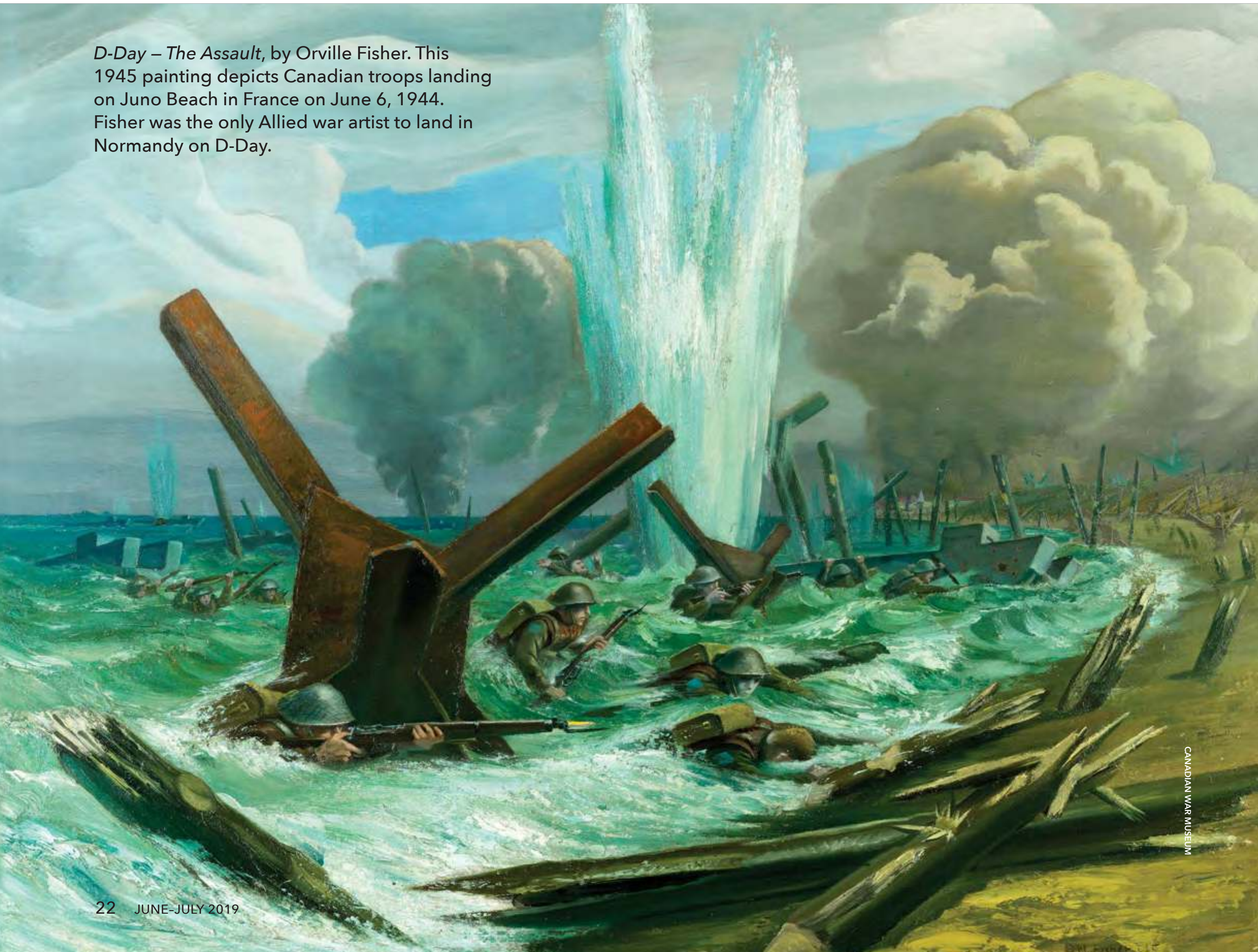
Five American, British, and Canadian divisions landed from the sea, and three airborne divisions dropped inland. The 3rd Canadian Infantry Division and the 2nd Canadian Armoured Brigade made up the Canadian part of the assault, touching down on Juno Beach and successfully establishing themselves ashore. Meanwhile, the 1st Canadian Parachute Battalion, part of the 6th British Airborne Division, landed inland to seize bridges. The aims of the air force were to establish and maintain air supremacy over Normandy and to find and attack enemy formations at the same time as road and rail communications were disrupted and the bombing of Germany continued. At sea, the objective was to protect the D-Day landings and the subsequent supply and reinforcement shipping from surface and U-boat attacks.

Of prime importance in making the D-Day landing possible were the minesweepers, which had the critical task of clearing German minefields off the French coast. The mines posed the biggest threat to the success of Operation Neptune, and the Allies had 247 minesweepers to clear ten lanes for the invasion fleet. The Royal Canadian Navy's 31st Minesweeping Flotilla provided ten Bangor-class minesweepers under Canadian command, with six more ships serving under the Royal Navy in three other flotillas. The RCN's Bangor minesweepers had until then played a role in protecting convoys, rather than minesweeping, and their crews had to be trained by the Royal Navy for their primary task.

Under the leadership of Lieutenant-Commander A.H.G. Storrs, the Canadians practised hard from mid-March of 1944. Storrs remembered the British "sucking their teeth wondering if these Canadians are really up to it." They were, though they suffered one major disappointment: The RCN crews had hoped to clear the way for the 3rd Canadian Division's landing on Juno Beach; instead they were assigned to clear a lane for the Americans to land on Omaha Beach.

The minesweepers' first task was to prepare a safe path through the English Channel. Their second task was to clear ten lanes, each a kilometre wide, through the dense minefield that stretched a dozen kilometres wide, fifty kilometres from shore across the Baie de Seine. Between that minefield and the French shore were thousands of randomly placed mines, and the third task was to clear these. One officer of HMCS *Georgian* said, "We were to hold our course, no matter what was ahead — there must be no holes in our sweeping as ships loaded with troops would be following on us, and would be depending on us."

The minesweeping flotilla entered the enemy minefield at 7:00 p.m. on June 5, 1944. Preceded by shallow-draft British launches that cleared a narrow belt of mines, the Bangors swept in what has been described as a snowplow formation to cut loose more than a hundred mines that were allowed to drift away. If they had been destroyed as in the usual practice, the Germans ashore would have heard the explosions and learned of the planned invasion. Following the minesweepers, small boats laid buoys to mark the swept channel. Once through the minefield, the flotilla proceeded to clear lanes to the invasion fleet's anchorage and then cleared the anchorage itself.



D-Day – The Assault, by Orville Fisher. This 1945 painting depicts Canadian troops landing on Juno Beach in France on June 6, 1944. Fisher was the only Allied war artist to land in Normandy on D-Day.

CANADIAN WAR MUSEUM

The final job, beginning at 1:05 a.m. the next morning, was to sweep lanes for the assault boats to within 2.5 kilometres of the landing beach. Astonishingly, as Canadian Sub-Lieutenant William G. Morrow reflected, the lack of German reaction "was almost unbelievable." He credited the German failure to respond to "the enemy assuming it was just a feint, another one of the routine sweeps that they had become accustomed to." The minesweeping operation was a great success, and the RCN had played an important part.

Canada's navy also played a significant support role after the landing was established ashore. RCN destroyers close to shore remained in radio contact with the troops ashore. When Le Régiment de la Chaudière, the reserve battalion in the 3rd Division's 8th Brigade, moved inland on Juno Beach, the infantrymen found themselves held up by a battery of three deadly 88-mm guns. A radio message quickly whistled up support from HMCS *Algonquin*, one of some 110 Canadian ships involved in D-Day. The Tribal-class destroyer fired fifteen shells from its 12-cm guns, of which a remarkable thirteen landed right on target, and the infantry moved ahead unmolested. Naval gunfire continued to be enormously effective so long as the front lines remained in range — as they did for the following month.

If there were great successes, there were failures, too. The Allies' air forces and the naval bombardment signally failed to destroy the Germans' Normandy beach defences. The Royal Winnipeg Rifles, tasked with landing on Juno Beach on D-Day, found that the defences had not been knocked out by air or naval bombardment. "As the landing craft approached the beach," the regimental history tartly observed, "it was increasingly clear that the bombardment had failed to destroy any of the enemy strongpoints." The Little Black Devils (as the regiment was nicknamed) hit the beach and suffered heavy casualties, but they nevertheless eliminated the resistance. It was the same story for the Queen's Own Rifles. One company landed in front of a deadly 88-mm gun that had survived the bombardment untouched; another QOR company found itself facing an intact and heavily manned concrete bunker and lost half its men before knocking out the machine guns and gunners. Only their courage and training saved the day.

The air role was nonetheless hugely important. Royal Canadian Air Force crews, flying from No. 6 Group, and their comrades in Bomber Command had been raiding German industrial cities for months. Along with United States Army Air Force raids, these around-the-clock efforts forced the Germans to concentrate their interceptors and anti-aircraft artillery to protect their homeland. This dramatically reduced the aircraft and flak guns available to the German Luftwaffe in northern France: There, the Germans had a mere 319 planes against the Allies' 11,000 or so, ensuring the Allies' total air superiority. The Luftwaffe only rarely engaged in combat before or after D-Day — and when it did it suffered heavy losses against the better-trained Allied pilots. On May 22, for example, Canadians shot down five German aircraft.

The bombers also hit at rail and road targets in France in what was called the Transportation Plan. Attacks intensified beginning on May 21, and every effort was made to spread out the attacks so as to confuse the enemy about the intended landing sites. The Germans expected the inevitable invasion to come in Pas-de-Calais, so targets there were heavily attacked — sometimes more often than in Normandy.

Two Canadian paratroopers prepare to depart for Normandy, France, in June 1944.

1ST CANADIAN PARACHUTE BATTALION ASSOCIATION

Railway traffic was disrupted across all of northern France, and marshalling areas were regularly hammered. On June 6, RCAF bombers struck at the marshalling yards at Coutances on the Cherbourg peninsula. That day, a bomb that had been dropped from above passed through one of the wings of Flight Lieutenant Tony Selfe's big four-engine Halifax bomber. Selfe turned for home, desperately struggling for some hours to stay in the air. His aircraft was on the verge of crashing into the sea — "I guess we've had it," he told his crew — until he regained control and some altitude. "Maybe we haven't," he reconsidered. At 180 metres, the crew bailed out over England. Selfe landed hard near a stone wall and gravel pit, and all his mates survived. As he recalled of the near miss, "I was somewhat terrified myself but fortunately was too busy to do my brooding."

While Selfe survived, Pilot Officer Andrew Mynarski did not. A mid-upper gunner, Mynarski was aboard a Canadian-built Lancaster bomber from the RCAF's No. 419 Squadron that was on a Transportation Plan mission over northern France just after midnight on June 13. Over Cambrai, a Luftwaffe Ju-88 night fighter raked it from below and behind with machine gun fire and set the Lancaster on fire. The pilot ordered the crew to parachute to safety, but one of Mynarski's comrades was trapped in the tail gun turret. Mynarski went through flames to try to free him but failed. The tail gunner finally told him to get away while he still could, and Mynarski, with his flight suit and parachute on fire, turned, saluted his comrade, and jumped. Astonishingly, the tail gunner survived the crash of the aircraft, but Mynarski, badly burned and gravely wounded, died in a German military hospital. The twenty-seven-year-old Winnipeg native received the Victoria Cross posthumously for his valiant efforts to save his fellow crew member.

The Allies' overwhelming air power resulted in devastating consequences for the enemy. In the first place, the German air force proved completely unable to interfere with the invasion and its aftermath. From June 6 through to the end of the month, the Luftwaffe sank only five vessels, the largest a destroyer, and damaged another seven. Over five thousand ships had been crowded into the narrow confines of the English Channel and the Normandy beachhead, but so overpowering was Allied air superiority that the Luftwaffe had almost no effect. The Transportation Plan attacks, such as those by Selfe's and Mynarski's aircraft, reduced French rail traffic to twenty per cent of what it had been in January 1944, and the RCAF's No. 6 Group delivered one third of the destructive attacks that forced Berlin to admit that "large-scale strategic movement of German troops by rail is practically impossible."

Allied paratroopers drop behind German lines to begin the invasion of Normandy in June 1944.

DEPARTMENT OF NATIONAL DEFENCE

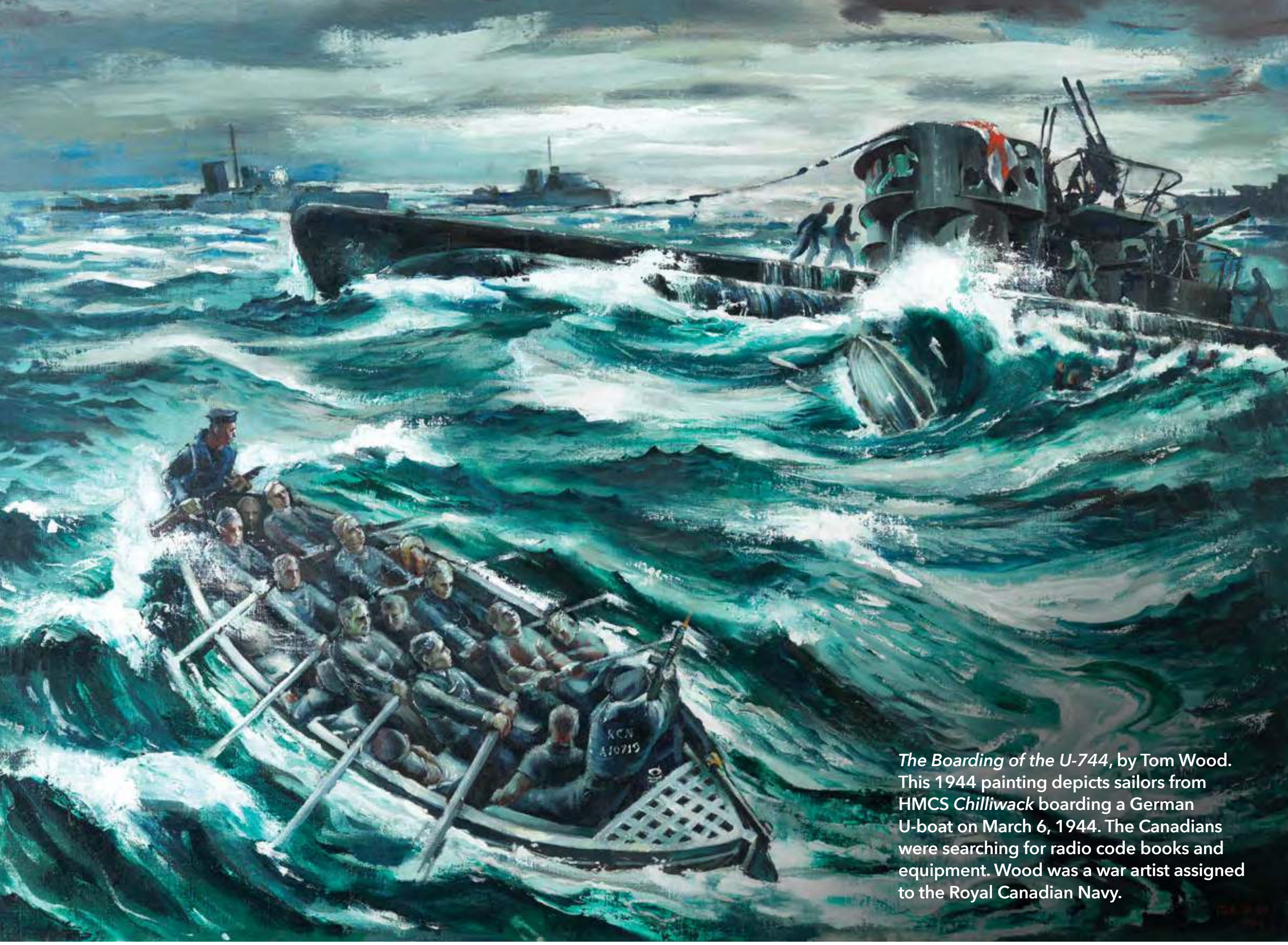
In August 1944, both Bomber Command and United States Army Air Force bombers struck at German positions between Caen and Falaise as the First Canadian Army's II Canadian Corps moved south in a major drive to trap large enemy forces. Lieutenant-General Guy Simonds' operations Totalize and Tractable relied on heavy bombing "to force the survivors to keep their heads down," or so the Bomber Command crews — including many Canadians in No. 6 Group — were told.

Operation Totalize utilized both American and Bomber Command aircraft, and some 24 USAAF bombers accidentally dropped their payloads on Canadian and Polish troops, causing heavy casualties. Six days later, more than 800 bombers, including 227 from the RCAF, took part in support of Operation Tractable. Of those, 126 aircraft, including 44 from the RCAF, bombed Canadian troops, again killing and wounding many. The ground attacks went ahead despite the casualties, but more German troops escaped the Falaise Pocket than had been hoped by the Canadian and British commanders. Bomber support was essential, and it terrified the enemy; but it was too often a blunt weapon in tactical situations, and there was always the risk of friendly fire casualties.

The Allied air forces' tactical aircraft, especially Typhoons and P-47s, had a greater impact as the invasion progressed. On D-Day, Germany's powerful Panzer Lehr Division received orders to move from the Chartres area in France to block a British thrust towards Villers-Bocage. But air attacks on June 7 caught the division on the way and destroyed more than 130 trucks and fuel tankers, five tanks, and eighty-four self-propelled guns and half-tracks.

A few days later, Allied intelligence pinpointed the headquarters of Panzer Group West sitting unprotected in an orchard south of Caen. This headquarters, under the command of General Leo Geyr von Schweppenburg, was being watched closely by Allied intelligence, as it had moved forward to assume command of all available panzer forces for a decisive counterattack against the Allied landing. With many of its squadrons and air crew from the RCAF, the Second Tactical Air Force of the British Royal Air Force quickly mounted a major strike. On June 10, forty Typhoons and sixty-one Mitchell bombers attacked the target, devastating the headquarters. Eighteen officers, including the chief of staff, were killed outright, and von Schweppenburg was badly wounded. The headquarters was withdrawn to Paris, and the massive German armoured counterattack never took place.

Field Marshal Erwin Rommel, commanding the German efforts to contain the invasion, tersely summed up the situation his forces faced: "Our own operations are rendered extraordinarily difficult and in part impossible to carry out [because of] the exceptionally strong and, in some respects overwhelming, superiority of the enemy air force. The enemy has complete command of the air over the battle zone and up to about 100 kilometres behind the front and cuts off by day almost all traffic on roads," Rommel complained. "Neither our flak nor the Luftwaffe seem capable of putting a stop to this crippling and destructive operation of the enemy's aircraft."


The Boarding of the U-744, by Tom Wood. This 1944 painting depicts sailors from HMCS *Chilliwack* boarding a German U-boat on March 6, 1944. The Canadians were searching for radio code books and equipment. Wood was a war artist assigned to the Royal Canadian Navy.

CANADIAN WAR MUSEUM

The field marshal was himself severely wounded when his staff car was shot up by Canadian and British fighter bombers in August.

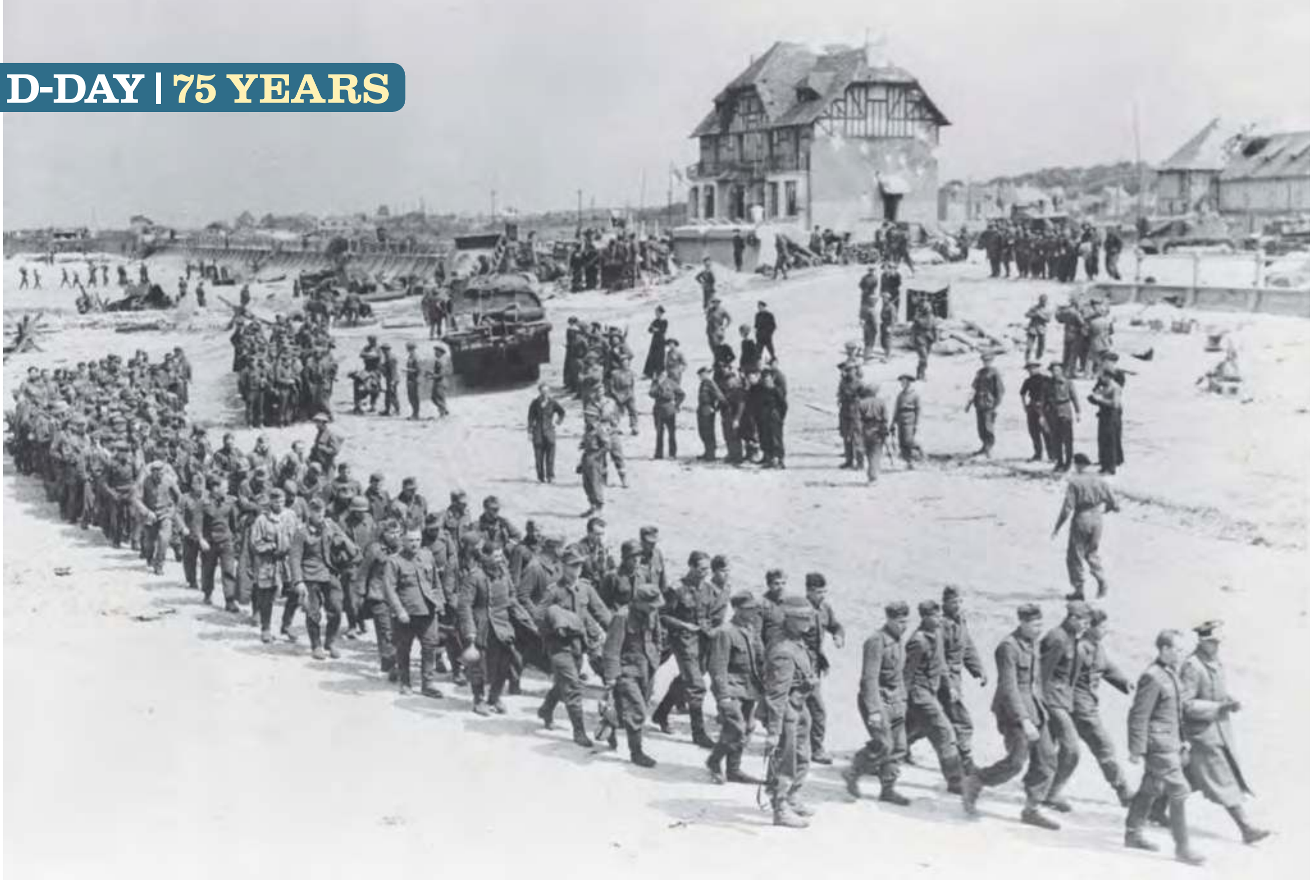
The Germans greatly feared the RCAF, RAF, and USAAF fighter bombers that attacked their road traffic, and Allied claims that the Jagdbombers — or Jabos, as the enemy called them — had destroyed countless armoured vehicles were loudly shouted. Certainly, the Normandy battlefields were cluttered with destroyed panzers and assault guns. However, later close examination by operational research teams revealed that the wreckage was most often caused by ground fire, mechanical defects, destruction by the tank crews, or a lack of fuel (the shortage of which was substantially caused by air attacks on German and French targets). This conclusion was almost certainly correct; yet the Jabo attacks severely weakened enemy morale, forced tank crews and other troops constantly to seek shelter when the aircraft were overhead, and caused much destruction among trucks and horse-drawn transport.

The RCAF and RCN also played important roles in the war against the Kriegsmarine, the German navy. Again, the aim was to prevent surface vessels ranging from destroyers to motor torpedo boats and submarines from interfering with the invasion and its resupply. Here as well, Allied superiority was manifest.

One weapon was the Royal Air Force's Coastal Command, which hunted German surface ships and U-boats. The enemy had thirty-six U-boats in ports on the Bay of Biscay on June 6, and Coastal Command's priority was to block these vessels from attacking the invasion fleet. The enemy submarines carried heavy flak guns, and in the first twenty-four hours after sailing on D-Day they shot down a number of low-flying anti-submarine aircraft. Those included a Wellington of the RCAF's No. 407 Squadron, the loss of which resulted in the deaths of six Canadians, and two Liberator bombers, also with the loss of RCAF personnel.

But there were also great successes at sea. In the early morning hours of D-Day, a Liberator bomber flown by Flying Officer Kenneth Moore of the RCAF spotted a U-boat on the surface at the western edge of the English Channel, its target apparently the invasion fleet. The Liberator, its crew of ten including seven Canadians, attacked at a height of fifteen metres, engaged the submarine with machine gun fire, and dropped six depth charges.

As Moore reported, the "U-boat was observed to lift out of the sea and disintegrate and was then hidden from view



German troops march on the beach at Bernières-sur-Mer, France, after being captured by Canadians during the D-Day assault.

LIBRARY AND ARCHIVES CANADA

as plumes rose up to full height." That was one kill. Thirty minutes later, Moore's aircraft spotted a second U-boat and attacked it with depth charges and machine guns. The submarine listed heavily, its bow reared out of the sea, and it slipped beneath the waves. When the Liberator circled back, it spotted the surviving U-boat crew in dinghies. Moore's aircraft had sunk two German submarines in a single sortie, an apparently unique feat. Moore received the Distinguished Service Order, an extremely rare distinction for a junior officer, and others in his crew were also decorated.

Submarines were not the only menace to be attacked from the air. The enemy's E-boats, or motor torpedo boats, were fast and agile, and they had some success after D-Day, sinking a few small freighters and landing craft. But on June 14 Bomber Command struck at the harbour at Le Havre, on the Channel, destroying fourteen boats. Another raid the very next day, on Boulogne, destroyed more of the fast craft and effectively ended the threat for the month of June. Both bombing raids unfortunately also killed French civilians.

The battle against German surface craft had begun before D-Day and was also fought by the Royal Canadian Navy's Tribal-class destroyers HMCS *Haida*, *Athabaskan*, and *Huron*, which were operating in French waters under Royal Navy command. On April 25, Canadian and British ships spotted three German Elbing-class small destroyers returning to Saint-Malo from a mine-laying mission. The Germans scattered, but the *Haida*'s and the *Athabaskan*'s guns sank one enemy ship.

Two nights later, the surviving German vessels bumped into *Haida* and *Athabaskan* again. One of the German ships launched torpedoes, hitting *Athabaskan* and sinking it. *Haida* in turn sank one of the German ships, then turned to rescue as many of the crew members of its sister ship as possible. The *Athabaskan*'s captain, Lieutenant-Commander John Stubbs, was in the water and waved *Haida* off, shouting, "Get away *Haida*! Get clear!" He feared that it would be attacked. The navy's official history notes, "This selfless gesture has become one of the few heroic traditions that the Canadian navy, noted more for understatement than bravado, has preserved." Stubbs and 128 of his crew died, but the *Haida* (along with the Germans) saved 91 Canadian sailors.

The *Haida* and the *Huron* continued operations, and on June 8, two days after D-Day, they encountered the Kriegsmarine's last major effort to attack the invasion fleet. Their Royal Navy comrades dealt with one German destroyer, and the two RCN ships opened fire on another. One shell hit the enemy vessel in its turbine room, and three more hits put its forward turret out of action. The German destroyer continued to resist, using its one remaining turret and firing torpedoes that missed the Canadian ships, before grounding itself on the French shore. This sea battle ended the post-D-Day threat to the invasion fleet, and in August two of the few surviving German surface vessels were destroyed in air attacks by Beaufighters from the RCAF's No. 404 Squadron and from an RAF squadron.

Operations Neptune and Overlord were combined operations making use of every method to defeat a strong enemy. The American and British forces provided the bulk of Allied strength, but Canada — its population only 11 million during the Second World War, with 1.1 million men and women in uniform — contributed heavily. The Canadian Army, the Royal Canadian Air Force, and the Royal Canadian Navy all played substantial and distinguished roles, with the Dominion's soldiers, sailors, and airmen sharing in the victory in Normandy.

The Juno Beach Centre, located at Courseulles-sur-Mer, France, explores Canada's Second World War legacy through special exhibitions and guided tours of the nearby D-Day beaches.

PRESERVING THE PAST

JUNO BEACH CENTRE COMMEMORATES D-DAY LEGACY. BY JEN SGUIGNA

Located in Normandy, France, the Juno Beach Centre is Canada's only Second World War museum in Europe. The museum opened on June 6, 2003, after a nearly twenty-year fundraising effort led by D-Day veteran Garth Webb (1918–2012) and his partner, Lise Cooper. Visitors enter the museum through a simulated D-Day landing craft while immersed in sounds and images of the June 6, 1944, assault on Juno Beach. Outside, Canadian student guides offer tours of Juno Park, including excavated portions of Hitler's Atlantic Wall that are still visible on Juno Beach.

In 2019, the museum unveiled a new youth and family circuit along with interactive interpretive apps. Great Women During the War, 1939–1945, a temporary exhibition developed in partnership with the Canadian War Museum, opened in March 2019. Previous temporary exhibitions have focused on Indigenous Canadians, children's perspectives of the war, and the national journey of commemoration from Vimy to Juno.

In Canada, the Juno Beach Centre Association, the charity that owns and operates the museum, offers educational and commemorative programming across the country. It also offers an annual Summer Institute and Battlefield Tour for educators and supports a proposal to have the D-Day beaches named a UNESCO World Heritage Site.

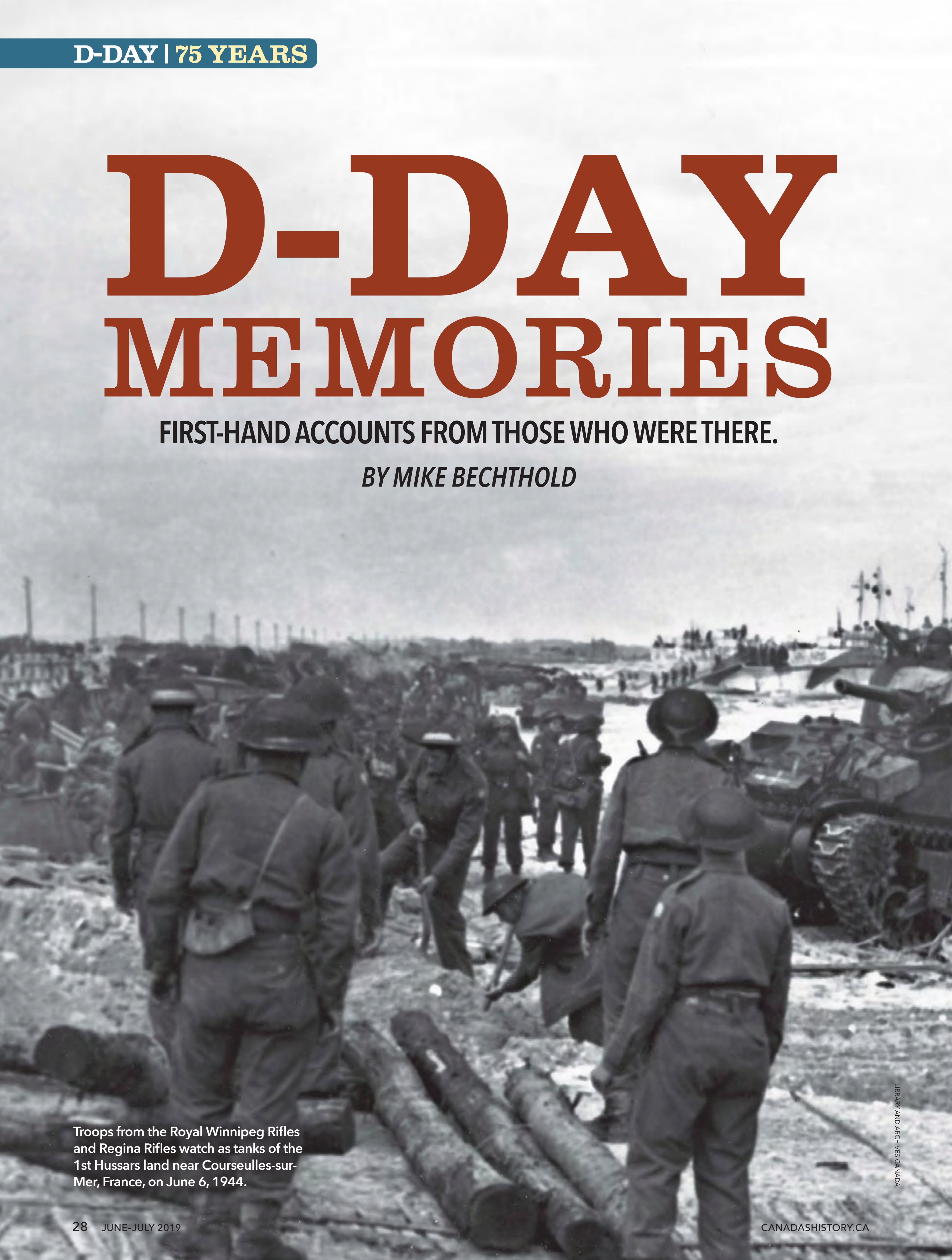
To learn more about how you can support the Juno Beach Centre, visit www.junobeach.org. For more information on the seventy-fifth anniversary of D-Day, visit www.juno75.ca.

JUNO BEACH CENTRE

D-DAY MEMORIES

FIRST-HAND ACCOUNTS FROM THOSE WHO WERE THERE.

BY MIKE BECHTHOLD



Troops from the Royal Winnipeg Rifles and Regina Rifles watch as tanks of the 1st Hussars land near Courseulles-sur-Mer, France, on June 6, 1944.

LIBRARY AND ARCHIVES CANADA

"Suddenly the ramp went down and the men jumped into water up to their armpits. I was the seventh man out. Bullets whizzed around us and smacked into the boat and into the men. Being the centre craft, we were in the zone of concentrated crossfire. Men were being hit and disappearing into the water. [When] the chap in front of me … jumped, he went under at once.… I leaned over to haul him to the surface. At that moment, I felt as though someone had struck me with all their power with a baseball bat and I was knocked flat into the water. My left arm would not work."

So remembered Lieutenant John D. McLean, who landed with "B" Company of the Queen's Own Rifles at Bernières-sur-Mer on D-Day, June 6, 1944.

The invasion of Normandy, France, was one of the key moments in the Second World War. A successful landing would mark the beginning of the end for Hitler's Third Reich.

The 3rd Canadian Infantry Division was one of the assault formations at the forefront of the invasion. By the end of the day the Canadians had secured a bridgehead in France and had advanced farther than any other troops.

Of the twenty-one thousand troops that landed on Juno Beach, two-thirds were Canadian. Nearly six hundred more men landed east of the Orne River with 1st Canadian Parachute Battalion. Canada also contributed thirty-seven Royal Canadian Air Force (RCAF) squadrons along with 110 ships and ten thousand sailors to Operation Overlord. The invasion was a success, but the cost was high. By the end of the day, 359 Canadians were dead and 715 more wounded.

Every Canadian soldier, sailor, and airman on June 6, 1944, was a volunteer. They left behind their families and careers to go to war for an important cause. Here, in their own words, are some of the men who took part in this momentous battle.

The interviews have been excerpted with permission from Jean Portugal's **We Were There: A Record for Canada**, a seven-volume series on Canadians and the Second World War available at BatteredBox.com.

MENACING MINEFIELDS

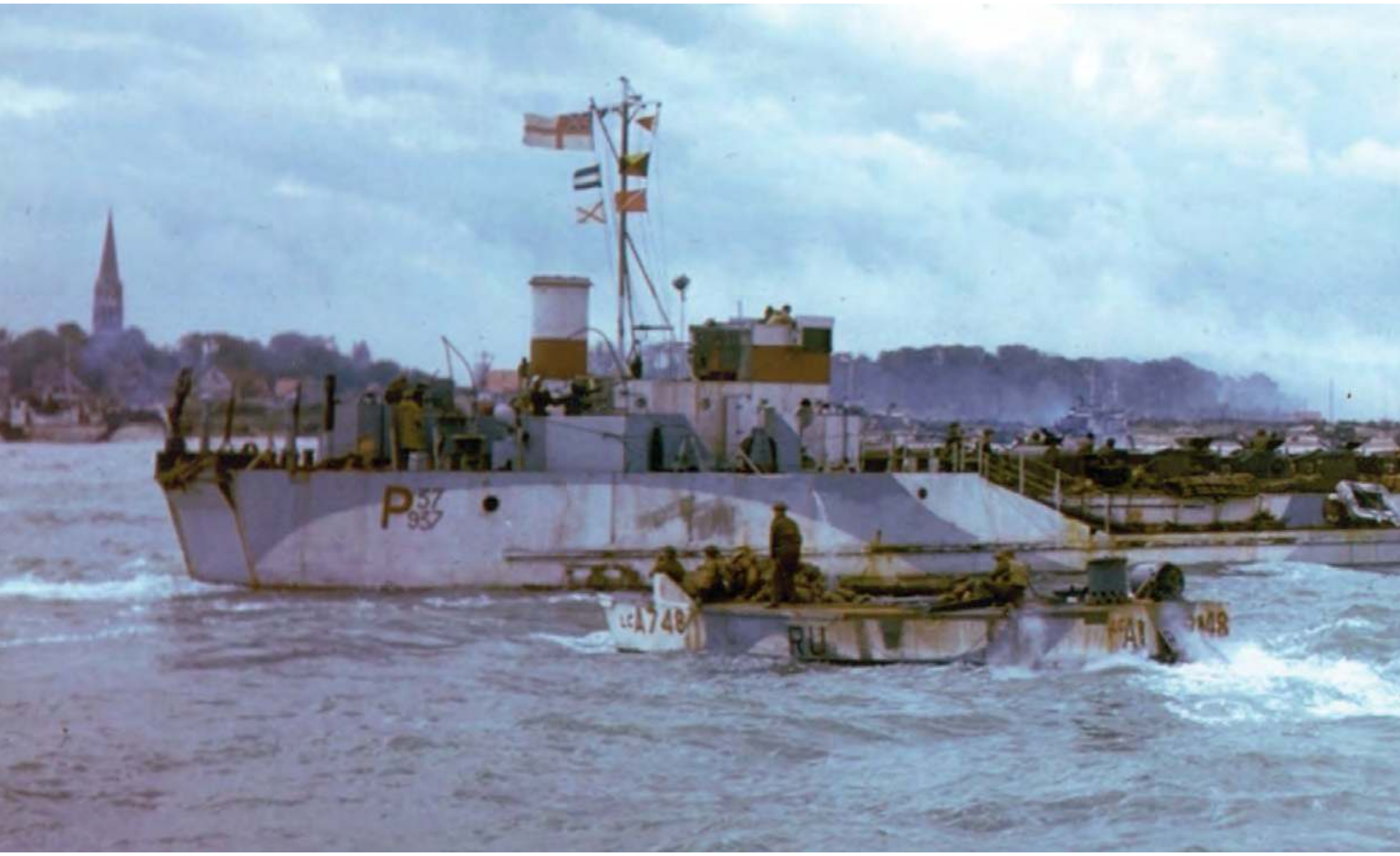
Able Seaman Frank Turnbull enlisted in the Royal Canadian Navy Volunteer Reserve in 1942 and was assigned to work with landing craft. He participated in the invasions of Sicily, southern France, and Greece. On June 6, 1944, he was aboard Landing Craft Assault (LCA) 1151, the *Daisy Mae*, part of the 529 LCA Flotilla attached to HMCS *Prince David*. His craft was the only one in his flotilla that made the twelve-kilometre voyage to the shore unscathed.

At last the town of Bernières-sur-Mer, our objective, loomed on the horizon, and all that was to be seen were fires, and out of the fires the odd church steeple. About one mile from the beach, the signal was given for a deploy, and the flotillas moved in abreast. We had been told of the minefields guarding the beaches, and as we moved in at half speed ahead the mines could be seen spread out for a distance of about five hundred yards, all very close, making it seemingly impossible for an LCA to get through.

As I looked over the bow and saw the dead bodies of marine commandos floating in the water, I realized what we were facing. The marines were supposed to have cleared the way for us, and their being dead meant that we had to make our own way through these perilous stakes in the water. I was ready at any minute to be blown sky-high.

To make matters worse, mortars were screaming over the craft, and the odd Nazi sniper onshore was trying to find a good target. As we managed to skim through three rows of mines and were ready to sneak through the fourth, the craft on our starboard side broke literally in two as she hit a mine. Then, as I glanced around, I could see the craft in our flotilla, only a matter of feet away, being blown in two, holes in their bows, holes in their sterns, and sinking rapidly, but not before the soldiers were on their way ashore in waist-deep water.

With all the craft in Turnbull's flotilla damaged, the men were to be taken off the beach in the *Daisy Mae*. But by then the LCA was sunk. Turnbull and his men transferred to a nearby Landing Craft Tank (LCT), which hit a mine, so another LCT took them to safety. "Never before had I seen so much strain in men's faces.... However, after a cigarette and a shot of rum, our nerves were calmed one hundred percent and we were once more civilized."



CANADIAN FORCES CT-305

Bottom: A Landing Craft Tank loaded with Sherman tanks belonging to the 2nd Canadian Armoured Brigade sails along the coast off Bernières-sur-Mer, France. The church steeple in the centre of the town is visible at the left edge of the photo. Barrage balloons, intended to discourage low-level attacks by German aircraft, were towed by some of the larger assault vessels.

Right: Lieutenant Commander Desmond Piers aboard HMCS *Algonquin*.

LIBRARY AND ARCHIVES CANADA

SHATTERING SALVOS

Lieutenant Commander Desmond "Debbie" Piers was an experienced naval commander who had learned his trade escorting convoys from North America to the United Kingdom along the famous North Atlantic run. He was rewarded with a Distinguished Service Cross for his efforts. On June 6, 1944, he was the commanding officer of the Canadian destroyer HMCS *Algonquin*.

As our group steamed slowly … towards the gate, this was the opportunity to brief the ship's company. All the sailors knew we had come south to take part in the invasion, but the important details had not been divulged.

"Clear Lower Deck" was piped, all hands mustered around the torpedo tubes. It was my turn. Even before I commenced, I could sense the high spirits of the men; confidence beamed from their smiling faces. Their good humour could not be subdued by the serious possibilities I present to them of being mined, dive bombed, shelled, and other hazards. I felt more like Bob Hope at a navy concert without a script. When I finished, the sailors all clapped…. It was still dark, about 0400 on D-Day, when things began to happen. Our force was about 35 miles from the coast of Normandy. Flares, rockets and gunfire began to light up the sky from inshore….

First thing we knew there was the coast of Normandy right in front of us, about 10 miles away. To our surprise, all was now quiet ashore. Shortly after this, the cruisers opened up on the big shore batteries…. With guns trained, loaded, and ready to fire on our prearranged target of the two 75-mm guns west of St. Aubin-sur-Mer, the destroyers moved in as the spearhead of the assault to a distance of three miles…. Then we let loose. Our own target was between some houses right on the beach. First, we plastered the area with salvo after salvo of accurate broadsides. When there was no further reply from the 75-mm guns, we set about demolishing any houses along the waterfront which looked likely places for sniper nests…. At H Hour, 0745, we ceased fire, and the first flight of landing craft touched down on schedule….

The *Algonquin* spent the rest of D-Day providing naval gunfire support to the troops ashore and continued to support the invasion until June 26.

TAKING THE HIGH GROUND

Major Lockhart "Lockie" R. Fulton was a trooper in the 12th Manitoba Dragoons who was commissioned from the ranks. On D-Day Fulton was among the first officers ashore on Juno Beach, as he landed with his "D" Company on Mike Red Beach in front of the present-day site of the Juno Beach Centre in Courseulles-sur-Mer, France.

The Royal Winnipeg Rifles were designated an assault battalion for the D-Day landings, and Companies "B" and "D" were chosen to lead the assault …. We boarded the LSI [Landing Ship Infantry], the *Canterbury*, on June 3, but it was not until the evening of June 5 that we weighed anchor, moved out into the Channel, and headed for Normandy.

Only the ship's captain, the landing craft commander, and I knew the exact destination. Once past the point of no return, I issued true maps to all detachment commanders, who, for security reasons, had been briefed on false ones. I went over the battle plans with "D" Company's platoon commanders, then tried to get some sleep. Tension was mounting, however, and I went up on the bridge and spent the remainder of the night with the ship's captain.

The LCAs took us as far as they could, but we still went into waist-deep water. The Germans were now alert … and mortars began shelling the beach. It is hard to describe the difficulty of getting through sea water and across the beach to the relative safety of the sand dunes, with your battledress full of water and carrying a heavy load of ammunition and equipment….

On top of the sand dunes the Germans had laid minefields, stretching right across the company's front. Lacking time and equipment to lift them, we would have to make our way through them and trust to luck …. Lieutenant Jack Mitchell, who won the Military Cross, led his platoon through the minefields and with tank support was able to overcome the weapon pits and capture the Germans manning them. Our other two platoons moved through the minefields meeting little resistance and attained our objective, the high ground behind Graye-sur-Mer overlooking the beach…. June 6, 1944, is a day that will remain forever in the memories of those who survived.

Fulton was awarded the Distinguished Service Order for his actions on June 6, 1944, and in the days that followed. In late 1944 Fulton took command of the regiment and was considered an intelligent and respected commanding officer.

Major Lockhart R. Fulton, Royal Winnipeg Rifles, in 1944.

JUNO BEACH CENTRE

FIERCE GERMAN COUNTER-ATTACKS

On D-Day, **Garth Webb** was a twenty-six-year-old artillery lieutenant serving as a gun position officer for "C" Troop, 66th Battery, 14th Field Regiment.

We proceeded up the road to a gun position ... and pulled into this field. We did not know, but we were right in the vision of a [German] 88-mm gun. From the rear on the right were two Able Troop guns and then our two Charlie Troop guns. We were lying in the field when the 88 started firing.

They blew up the first Able Troop gun, which was the most distant from us. And it was a dreadful explosion. The 105 mm SP [Self-Propelled] guns were on a Sherman tank chassis with the turret removed, and the encased part was loaded with ammunition plus a big supply of infantry ammo that we were bringing ashore. Needless to say, when the gun got hit, the explosion was tremendous. They then hit the second "A" Troop gun. Next they hit one of my "C" Troop guns.… The fourth gun, also one of our "C" Troop guns, we were able to manoeuvre out of the field and back onto the laneway, which was protected by a hedge and no longer visible… After the enemy shot up our guns we went back and regrouped in a church courtyard with our remaining two guns.

Nine members of 14th Field Regiment were killed in this ambush. In 2006 surviving veterans, including Webb, unveiled a monument at Bernières-sur-Mer to mark this action.

Lieutenant Garth Webb, right, with a colleague in June 1944.

CAPTURING THE BEACH

Corporal Wilfred Bennett enlisted in the RCAF in September 1939. He wanted to be a pilot, but after waiting to be called up he ran out of patience and approached the Royal Winnipeg Rifles (RWR) who accepted him without hesitation. He heard from the air force three days later, but by then he was fated to land on Juno Beach with the RWR.

The beach was pretty nasty [when] we came in about 7:30 a.m. The water was very, very rough, and on our LCA coming in we'd sit on the top of a high wave crest and then plunge straight down into a huge hole in the trough. Quite an experience for a boy from the midwest.

When we landed and hit the beach, another chap and I were running along the beach side by side. The Germans were in pillboxes and they had loaded their machine guns with tracer bullets.… It looked like yellow popcorn, popcorn floating upwards, and those were just the ones we could see. There were hundreds of bullets we didn't see.

The man beside me got hit in the face. He was on my right side, and the fire was coming in from ten o'clock on the left, so [it] missed me and hit Kelly McTier from the MO's office in the Rifles. I remember saying, "Well, Kelly, you'll be back to Blighty" and then had to leave him as we were to "keep moving.…"

Years later, Bennett saw McTier at a reunion. He told him, "Benny, do you know how long I spent on the beach on D-Day? Till six at night. It was pretty rough."

Canadian troops head ashore following the Juno Beach assault.

JUNO BEACH CENTRE; LIBRARY AND ARCHIVES CANADA

PROTECTING THE GROUND TROOPS

Squadron Leader J. Danforth "Danny" Browne was born in New Jersey, but his mother hailed from Nova Scotia, so he took a train to Montreal in 1940 and enlisted in the Royal Canadian Air Force. In the spring of 1944 he was given command of 441 Squadron.

[My squadron's] objective on D-Day, while the beachhead was being established and consolidated, was to provide fighter cover over the beaches in the eastern assault: Sword, Gold, and Juno…. I led my 441 Squadron in four times that day. I was Deputy Wing Leader; that meant second-in-command to [Johnnie] Johnson [the famous British ace], and it was up to me to take over the wing if he was absent. I took out our first June 6 patrol at 0625. If your preparations hadn't been adequate at that point there was nothing you could do about it. You were either ready or you weren't. We were ready. There was an incredible armada along those beaches.

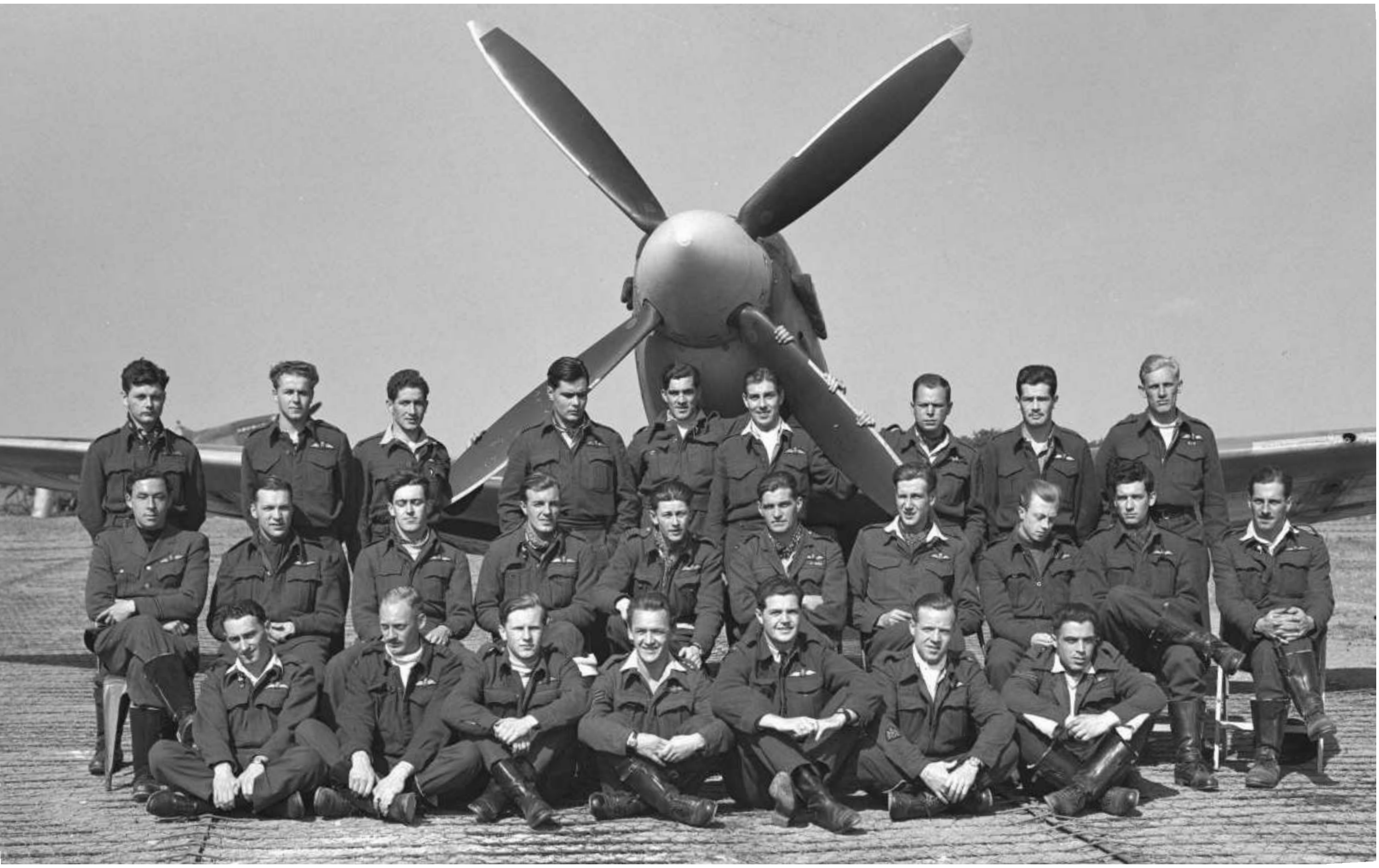
On thinking back, the Luftwaffe did come in and start strafing some of the ships on a couple of occasions at night, and that's why the ships were flying barrage balloons. Then it became just a rule for us: Just don't fly near a ship. You knew you'd get shot at by them as much as anybody else…. There were some four thousand ships, and when all of them start firing together you got a fireworks display."

Browne was awarded a Distinguished Flying Cross and returned to Canada in October 1944. The following month he returned to Europe, where he commanded 421 Squadron until the end of the war.

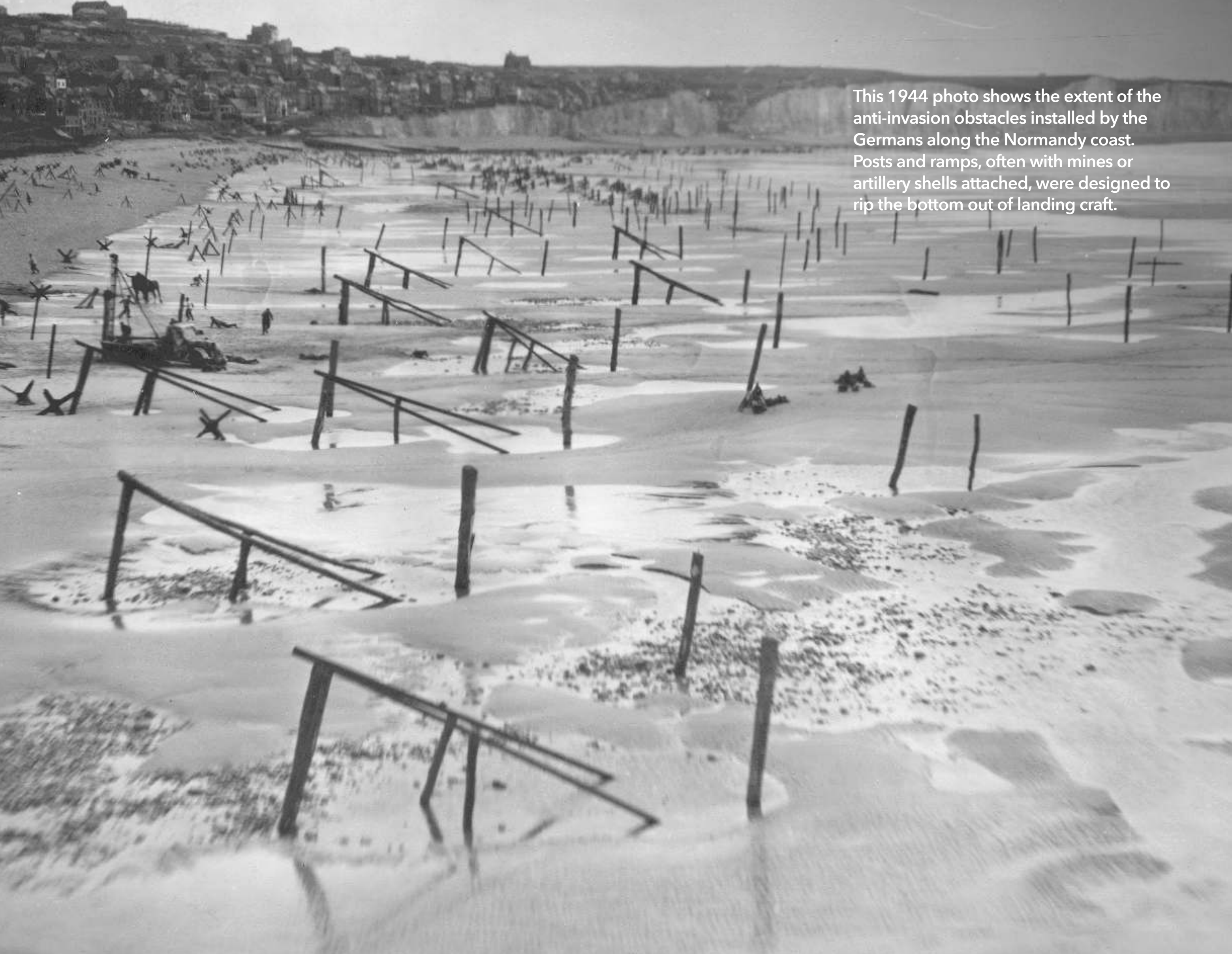
* * *

The D-Day invasion was more successful than anyone could have dared to hope. And, while many hard months of fighting lay ahead, it was the beginning of the end for Hitler's Nazi Germany. After the war, most Canadians returned home and left the war behind. Many never talked about their experiences and were rarely asked. "Looking back … it was so awful," said Wilfred Bennett. "I was there, and got through, but I cannot explain why or how …. That part of my life has not been forgotten."

OPPOSITE PAGE: U.S. AIR FORCE. BOTTOM: LIBRARY AND ARCHIVES CANADA



The pilots of 403 Squadron pose in front of a Spitfire in September 1943. Danny Browne sits in the middle row, second from right. Wing Commander Johnnie Johnson sits in the middle row, fifth from right.



This 1944 photo shows the extent of the anti-invasion obstacles installed by the Germans along the Normandy coast. Posts and ramps, often with mines or artillery shells attached, were designed to rip the bottom out of landing craft.

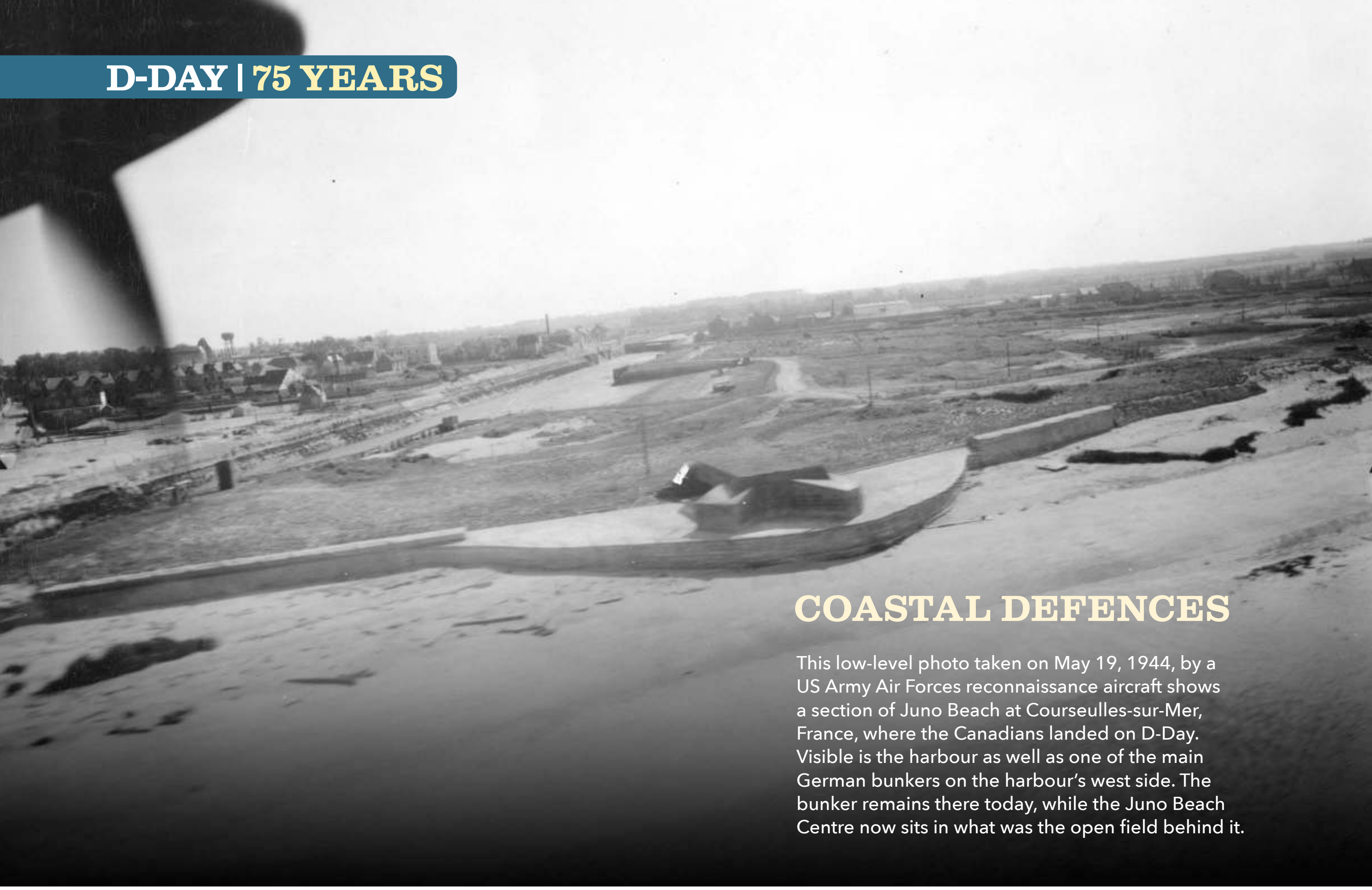
JUNO BEACH CENTRE

EYES IN THE SKY

D-Day was an enormous gamble for the Allies. Success would lead to the end of the war, while failure would impose a long delay, if not something worse. The cost to the free nations of the world, not to mention those under the yoke of Nazi tyranny, was unthinkable.

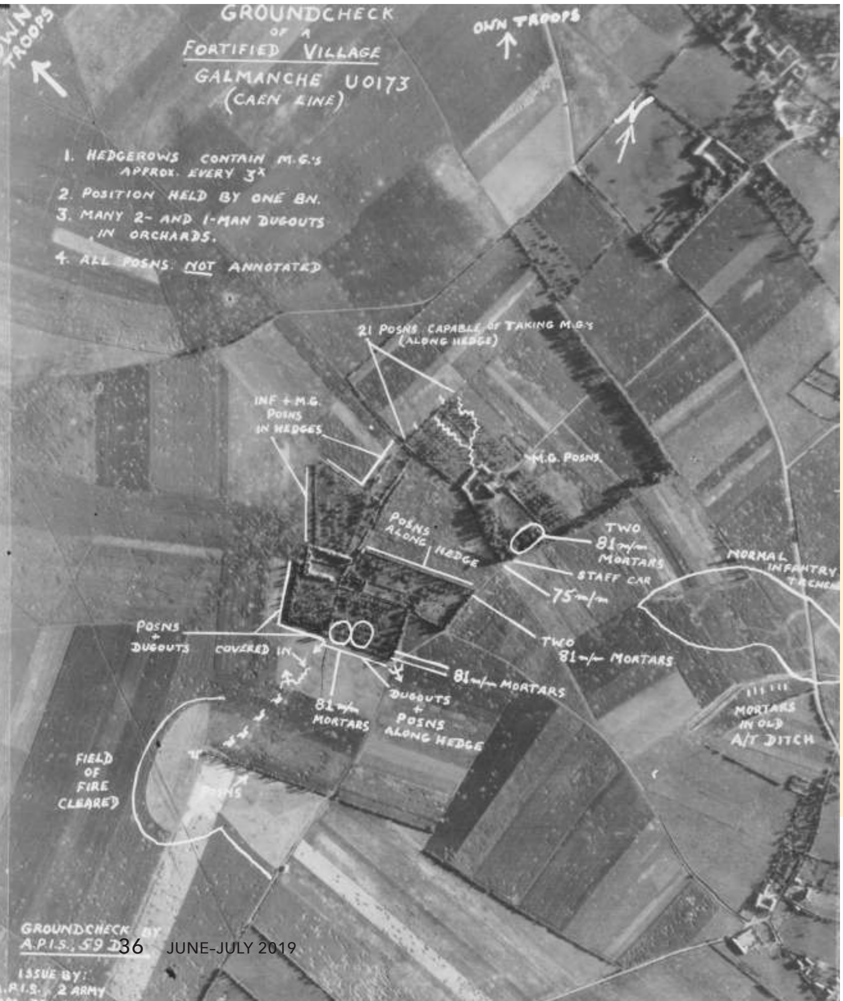
One advantage the Allies held was the ability to photograph occupied Europe almost at will, something the Germans could not do over England due to a lack of air superiority. In the months and weeks before D-Day, Canadian, British, and American aircraft conducted thousands of flights to learn everything they could about the enemy defences as well as to understand the possible response to an invasion.

Aerial reconnaissance flights continued during operations. The imagery gave commanders a view of the battlefield that was otherwise inaccessible to them. Surviving photos provide us with an invaluable insight into the past. *by Mike Bechthold*



COASTAL DEFENCES

This low-level photo taken on May 19, 1944, by a US Army Air Forces reconnaissance aircraft shows a section of Juno Beach at Courseulles-sur-Mer, France, where the Canadians landed on D-Day. Visible is the harbour as well as one of the main German bunkers on the harbour's west side. The bunker remains there today, while the Juno Beach Centre now sits in what was the open field behind it.



OWN TROOPS
GROUNDCHECK OF A FORTIFIED VILLAGE
GALMANCHE U0173
(CAEN LINE)
OWN TROOPS
1. HEDGEROWS CONTAIN M.G.'S APPROX. EVERY 3X
2. POSITION HELD BY ONE BN.
3. MANY 2- AND 1-MAN DUGOUTS IN ORCHARDS.
4. ALL POSNS. NOT ANNOTATED
21 POSNS CAPABLE OF TAKING M.G.'S (ALONG HEDGE)
INF + M.G. POSNS IN HEDGES
M.G. POSNS
POSNS ALONG HEDGE
TWO 81 m/m MORTARS
STAFF CAR
75 m/m
NORMAL INFANTRY TRENCH
POSNS + DUGOUTS
COVERED IN
TWO 81 m/m MORTARS
81 m/m MORTARS
81 m/m MORTARS
DUGOUTS + POSNS ALONG HEDGE
MORTARS IN OLD A/T DITCH
FIELD OF FIRE CLEARED
POSNS
GROUNDCHECK BY A.P.I.S., 59 D
ISSUE BY: P.I.S., 2 ARMY

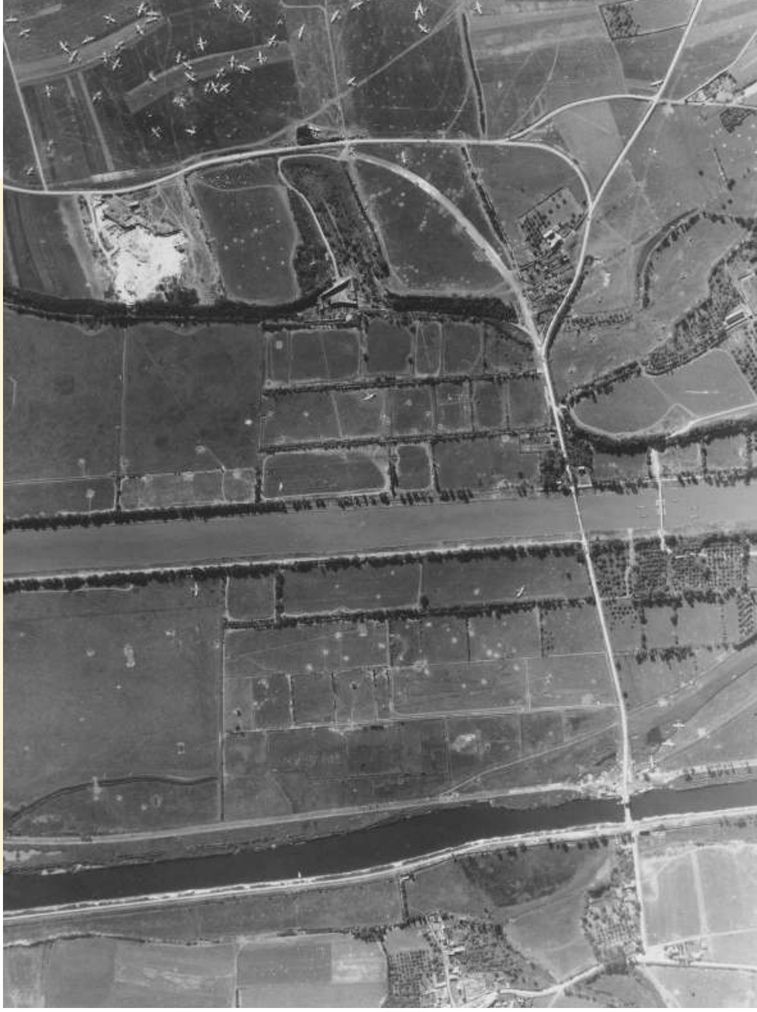
ASSESSING THREATS

This image illustrates a German battalion-strength defensive position near the French village of Galmanche, north of Caen. The photo was taken by aircraft of 39 RCAF Reconnaissance Wing, and the ground check notations were made by the Air Photo Interpretation Section of 59th British Division in preparation for Operation Charnwood, the attack on Caen on July 8, 1944. The notations show the wealth of information that an experienced interpreter can glean from an aerial photo. Among other details noted are dug-in tanks, mortar positions, trenches and the positions of friendly troops. Photo interpreters did not rely strictly upon one photo but would have based their assessments on comparisons between older and newer photos to find changes, pilot observations, and intelligence supplied by ground forces.

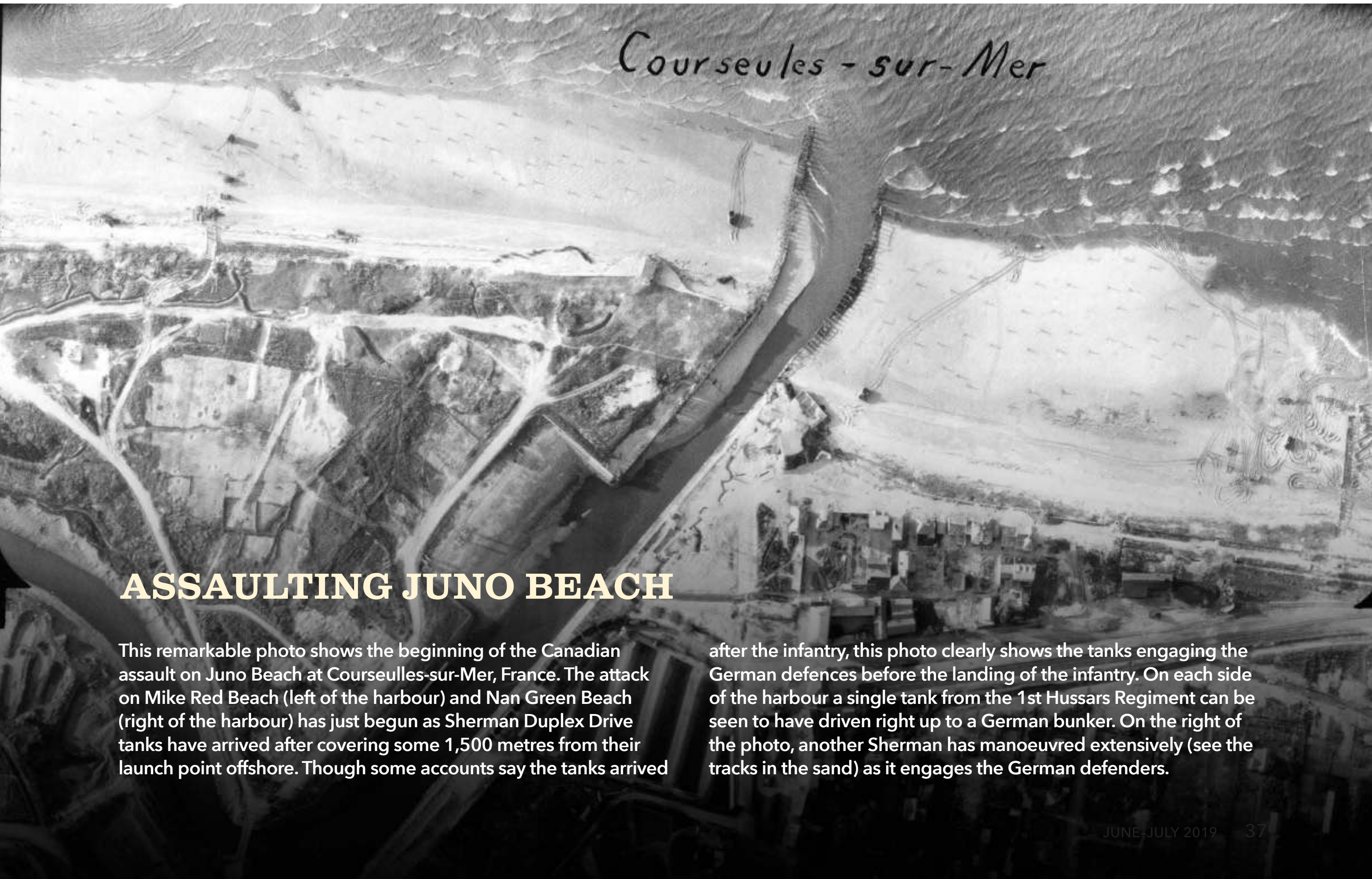
U.S. AIR FORCE, LAURIER CENTRE FOR MILITARY STRATEGIC AND DISARMAMENT STUDIES

STRATEGIC TARGETS

The first stage of Operation Overlord was the landing of airborne troops in France early on the morning of June 6, 1944. The most interesting feature of this photo is Pegasus Bridge, visible in the lower right corner. D-Day planners had considered the early capture of the bridge crucial to their plan of holding and defending the high ground on the left flank of the invasion. To accomplish this task, “D” Company, 2nd Battalion, Oxfordshire and Buckinghamshire Light Infantry, under Major John Howard, was tasked with capturing the bridge. The troops were expected to land their gliders as close to the bridge as possible, and they did. In what Air Marshal Sir Trafford Leigh-Mallory of the Royal Air Force called the finest feat of precision flying in the Second World War, the three gliders of Howard’s force landed within metres of their target and quickly captured the bridge. The impressiveness of this achievement is shown in this air photo, taken a month after D-Day, which reveals just how close the gliders landed.



LAURIER CENTRE FOR MILITARY STRATEGIC AND DISARMAMENT STUDIES. AUTHOR'S COLLECTION



ASSAULTING JUNO BEACH

This remarkable photo shows the beginning of the Canadian assault on Juno Beach at Courseulles-sur-Mer, France. The attack on Mike Red Beach (left of the harbour) and Nan Green Beach (right of the harbour) has just begun as Sherman Duplex Drive tanks have arrived after covering some 1,500 metres from their launch point offshore. Though some accounts say the tanks arrived after the infantry, this photo clearly shows the tanks engaging the German defences before the landing of the infantry. On each side of the harbour a single tank from the 1st Hussars Regiment can be seen to have driven right up to a German bunker. On the right of the photo, another Sherman has manoeuvred extensively (see the tracks in the sand) as it engages the German defenders.

Canadian and American teams play baseball at Lord's Cricket Ground in London, England, circa 1914–19.

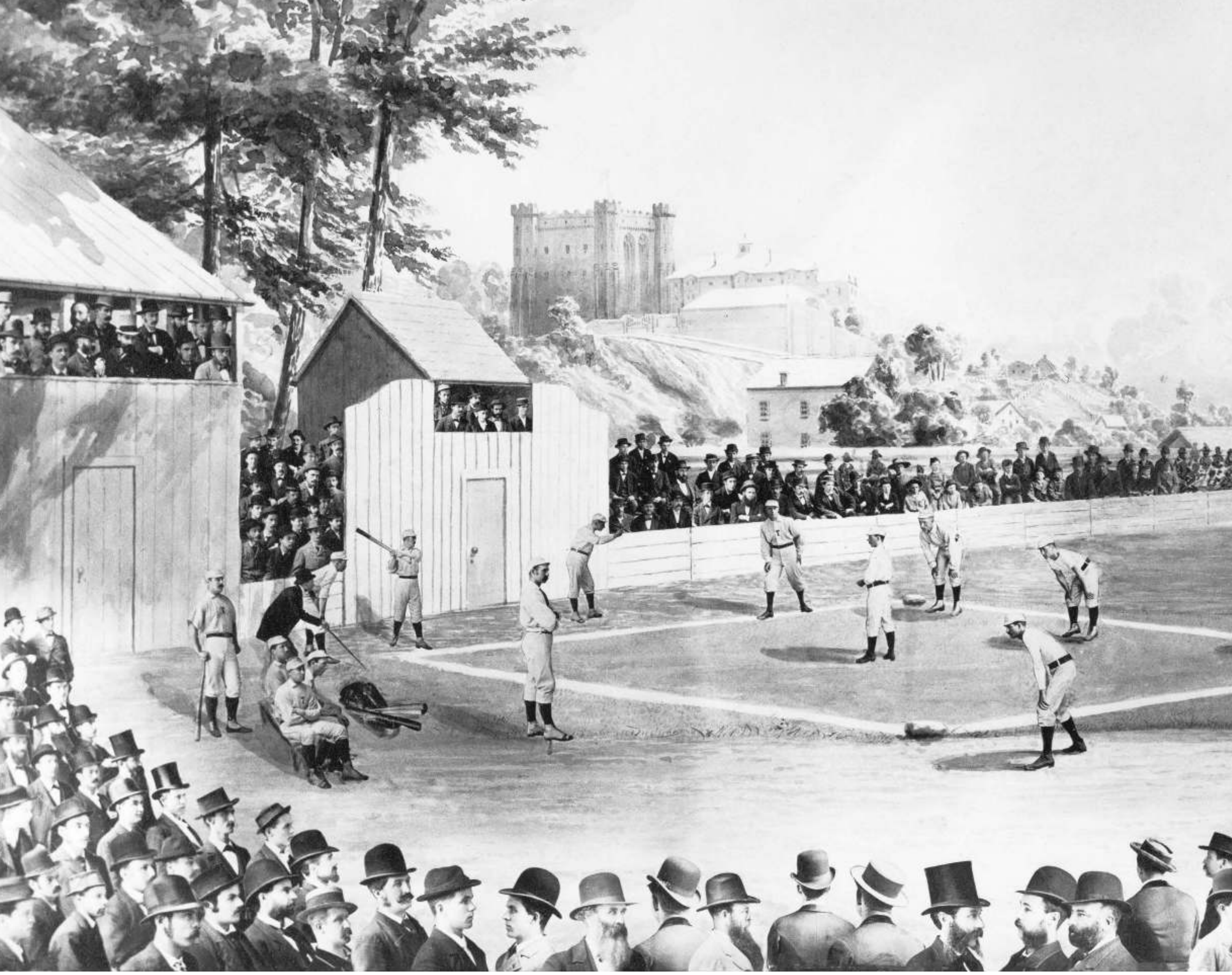
PLAY BALL, EH?

BY NANCY PAYNE

NINE INNINGS OF STORIES YOU'VE PROBABLY NEVER HEARD ABOUT BASEBALL IN CANADA.

LIBRARY AND ARCHIVES CANADA

Just because a certain neighbouring country claims baseball as its national pastime doesn't diminish our two-centuries-long love affair with the game here in Canada. Granted, we have just one major-league team, the Toronto Blue Jays, which played its first season in 1977. Although the Montreal Expos were the first non-American team to play major-league baseball in 1969, they were ignominiously relocated to Washington, D.C., after the end of the 2004 season and renamed the Nationals. Look beyond the big leagues, though, and since the earliest days of the 1800s you'll find enthusiastic Canadian fans besotted with the thinking person's sport. Today there are thousands of Canadians playing ball, whether on minor-league professional teams, in beer leagues, or with amateur organizations for kids. So, with the season well underway, it's time to step up to the plate and swing for the fences of Canadian baseball history with a full game's worth of lore.



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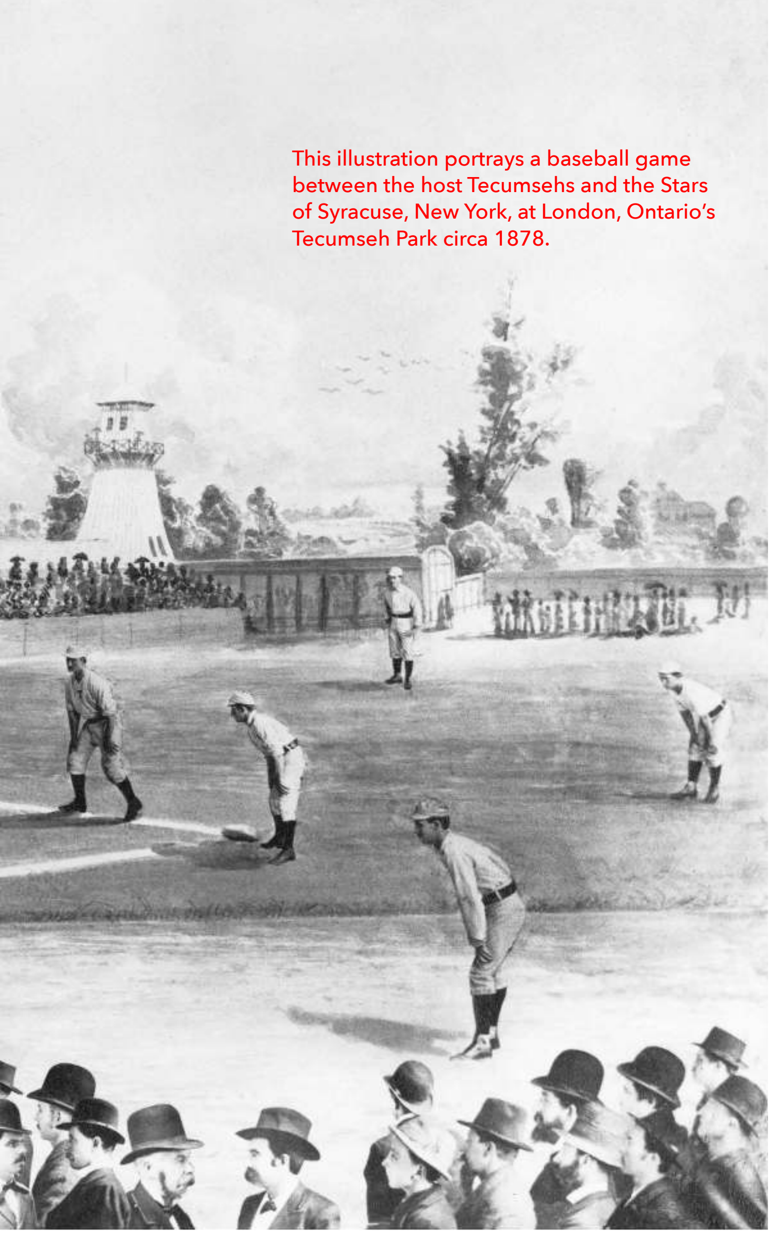
WE HELPED TO INVENT THE GAME

Cooperstown, New York, no longer claims to be the legendary place where baseball was invented — in fact, as with so many historical assertions, it's pretty much impossible to state definitively where the game was born. The term "base ball" appears as early as 1744 in England to describe something we would recognize as a forerunner of today's game. By the early 1800s, regional variations of a sport akin to modern baseball were being played across much of both the United States and what would become Canada.

Canadian historians point to the detailed early account of a game of baseball, albeit under somewhat different rules, played in Beachville, Ontario, on June 4, 1838. That game took place a full seven years before a match in Hoboken, New Jersey, that is often referred to as the first official, or first officially recorded, baseball game. An uncharitable (read "American") nitpicker might point out that the record we have of the Beachville game comes from memories set down in a letter to *Sporting Life* magazine by Dr. Adam Ford nearly forty-eight years later. However, Canadian sports historian Bill Humber notes that there is evidence that baseball (or base ball) had been played on June 4 at community celebrations in Beachville since at least 1819.

Although it's fun to speculate regarding whether Canada deserves credit for inventing the great American pastime, that's really not the point. "There was no first game," said Humber, who wrote the authoritative Canadian baseball history *Diamonds of the North*. Rather, the sport evolved in different ways in different regions at the same time. Humber points to historical documents that describe baseball-like games being played in the Ontario communities of Port Hope and York (now Toronto) as early as 1803. "All of this says to me that the passage of the game from its folk origins to the modern incarnation was happening here as well as in the U.S.," Humber said. "We are co-creators with the Americans."



This illustration portrays a baseball game between the host Tecumsehs and the Stars of Syracuse, New York, at London, Ontario's Tecumseh Park circa 1878.

2

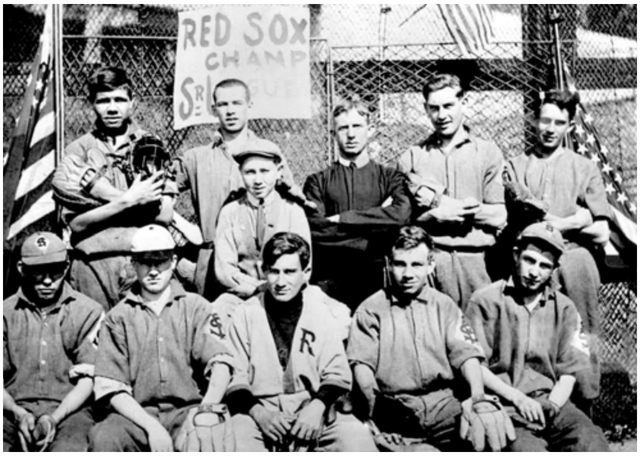
THE BABE OWES IT ALL TO CANADA

Perhaps George Herman Ruth Jr. isn't indebted to the Great White North for *all* of his well-earned fame. But Ruth, later known as "Babe" and perhaps the greatest baseball player ever, made it clear that without the coaching of a Canadian he would never have amounted to anything. "He was the father I needed," Ruth said of Brother Matthias, a member of the Roman Catholic Xaverian Brothers who recognized Ruth's gifts.

Running their bar in Baltimore took all of Ruth's parents' attention. George Jr. was left to raise himself, and he didn't do a very good job. Even when he was a very young boy, it was obvious that George needed firmer guidance if he was to avoid a future of petty crime. A police officer who was also a family friend recommended St. Mary's Industrial School for Boys to Ruth's parents. They agreed, and the officer accompanied George, who was just seven years old, to the place that would change his life.

Originally created to house and to educate orphans, the school later accepted boys whose parents simply couldn't afford to keep them as well as delinquents who were sent there by the courts. Although the school focused on religious education and on training its students for the workplace, St. Mary's also believed in strength of body and boasted excellent sports facilities. And that's where Brother Matthias came in.

Born Martin Leo Boutilier in Lingan, on Nova Scotia's Cape Breton Island, in 1872, Matthias moved to Boston with his family and eventually entered the religious order. At six feet six and three hundred pounds, Matthias had a physical presence that belied his quiet, introverted nature. He was the school's head of discipline and also coached baseball. Matthias quickly recognized young Ruth's talent, suggesting that the boy try pitching rather than catching — which was never the best position for a left-hander, anyway. He also showed the future "Bambino" the uppercut swing that would eventually become standard for batters (at the time it was thought that a level swing would produce more consistent hitting) and taught him to run the bases faster.



Babe Ruth, seen here in 1912, back row far left, played baseball at St. Mary's Industrial School for Boys in Baltimore.

"Brother Matthias played a key role in developing Babe as a baseball player, but he also played a key role in developing him as a man," said Brian "Chip" Martin, a Canadian baseball researcher and retired journalist whose book *The Man Who Made Babe Ruth: Brother Matthias of St. Mary's School* will appear later in 2019. "Without Matthias, Babe's future was dismal. They shared an incredible bond that I think was good for both of them."

Ruth never forgot his mentor, buying Matthias a Cadillac and then, when that car was hit by a train, buying him another. Although much of what we think we know about the Babe is pure invention, his love and respect for the towering man of God from Cape Breton Island is beyond doubt. "I saw some real he-men," Ruth once said, "but I never saw one who equalled Brother Matthias."

ALAMY

3

MANY CANADIANS PLAYED IN THE ‘ALL-AMERICAN’ WOMEN’S LEAGUE

Canadian sisters Helen and Margaret Callaghan, seen here in 1944, were among the stars of women’s professional baseball.

Made famous by the 1992 movie *A League of Their Own*, the All-American Girls Professional Baseball League began as a replacement for the men’s game during the Second World War and operated until 1954. It drew heavily on Canadian talent to fill its rosters; indeed, the central character in the movie, played by Geena Davis, is said to be based on Mary “Bonnie” Baker of Regina.

An outstanding athlete, Baker was the first Canadian signed to the league and soon became its face, appearing on the cover of the June 4, 1945, edition of *Life* magazine. Vancouver’s Margaret “Marge” and Helen “Kelly” Callaghan were the first sisters to play in the AAGPBL. Pitcher Helen Fox from Alberta was the league’s all-time leader in both wins and games pitched. Three-time all-star Eleanor Callow from Winnipeg had the most home runs and triples in league history and ranked third for career runs batted in.

In 1950, Baker was briefly the first female manager in professional sports, until the league’s owners changed the rules to exclude women from such roles. A disproportionately large number of the sixty-four Canadians in the league came from Manitoba and Saskatchewan; but wherever they called home the women jumped at the chance to play the sport they loved, even if they had to go to charm school and wear short skirts while doing so. As Helen Callaghan told *People* magazine in 1987, “We were supposed to play like men and look like women.” The Canadian-born players were inducted as a group into the Canadian Baseball Hall of Fame in 1998, and Baker entered Canada’s Sports Hall of Fame in 2018.

4

THE BLUE JAYS WEREN’T OUR FIRST INTERNATIONAL CHAMPIONS

When the Toronto Blue Jays won the World Series in 1992, it was glorious. When they won again the next year, it was truly sublime — even if, as was widely noted by those attempting a witty observation, the victory was a case of one team’s American and Caribbean players beating another team’s American and Caribbean players. The word “Toronto” was right there in the team’s name, and that was all that mattered.

But there’s a strong argument to be made that the Blue Jays were not Canada’s first international professional baseball champions. Granted, leagues and teams shifted, and folded, and reformed seemingly almost weekly in the late 1800s. But, as Chip Martin has documented, the Tecumsehs of London, Ontario, won an international title more than a century earlier, besting a team from Pittsburgh to win the championship of the International Association in 1877.

At other levels of professional and semi-professional baseball, teams including the Vancouver Canadians and their former incarnation, the Capilanos; the Winnipeg Goldeyes; the Ottawa Champions and an earlier team in the capital, the Lynx; the Trois-Rivières (Quebec) Aigles; and the Québec Capitales have all won international championships, as have Canadian amateur men’s, women’s, and youth teams. And our teams continue to be top contenders in international competitions, with the Canadian men winning gold at the 2015 Pan American Games and our women taking silver medals.

London, Ontario’s Tecumseh Baseball Club in 1876.

U.S. NATIONAL BASEBALL HALL OF FAME, LIBRARY AND ARCHIVES CANADA

Canadian and American troops play baseball in France in May 1918.

LIBRARY AND ARCHIVES CANADA

5 BASEBALL WAS AN ESSENTIAL PASTIME DURING THE WARS

Amid the uniforms and guns and heartbreaking letters on display at the Canadian War Museum in Ottawa, the much-used baseball bat and cap seem out of place. However, "baseball was an officially sanctioned part of the war effort," said Stephen Dame, a Toronto teacher and amateur baseball historian. "It was something you could play in large numbers. It didn't need a special surface." The sport gave soldiers something to do in their downtime that kept them fit, boosted morale, and allowed for individual accomplishment as part of a team effort, Dame added.

In the First World War, soldiers played whenever they could, whether in pickup games or in organized leagues. "The moment our men get out of the trenches, they are playing baseball," noted Lieutenant Coningsby Dawson, a British-American novelist who served with the Canadian Expeditionary Force.

Indeed, it was Canadians who popularized baseball in Great Britain, playing before large and enthusiastic crowds at legendary locations such as Lord's Cricket Ground, in London, and Windsor Great Park, south of Windsor, the latter with King George V among the spectators. Dame has amassed persuasive evidence that members of the all-black No. 2 Construction Battalion and white players from the Canadian Forestry Corps took the field as an integrated team in a game played at Windsor — something that would have been unthinkable at the time back home.

Both baseball and softball continued to be sources of relaxation and comfort during the Second World War, but they served other purposes, too. Military baseball leagues in Britain pitted Canadians and, later, Americans against each other in games that were both public-relations stunts and effective fundraisers. Soldiers recuperating from injuries circulated through the crowds to explain the game. With British professional sports such as cricket and soccer suspended, wartime fans welcomed the new pastime.

The games raised money for a wide range of causes, from the Merchant Navy Comfort Service and the Red Cross to the purchase of warplanes and tanks. At one game between Canadian and American teams in 1943, a Lancaster bomber sat on the outfield, and attendees could purchase stamps to stick on a bomb destined to be dropped over Germany. "Baseball played a real and significant role in raising money for the war effort," said Dame, estimating that in 1943 alone ball-playing North Americans helped to raise an amount equivalent to $5.5 million dollars today.

Baseball was also a lifeline for soldiers in unhappier circumstances. For instance, in the long, tension-filled hours before launching the August 1942 raid on Dieppe, France, Canadians played ball. And as the war crawled to its finish Canadian soldiers continued to play during breaks in the action. "On the west bank of the Rhine, north of Cleve, Canadian soldiers are playing baseball where just days ago German shells were falling," said a story in the April 2, 1945, *Liverpool Daily News*. Even in Nazi prisoner of war camps, Canadians kept their spirits up through inning after inning of their favourite sport.

Baseball's ability to divert and to entertain was rarely more important than at the end of the Second World War, noted Dame. "When there was a concern that soldiers were going to have to wait a while before they could go home, they turned to baseball."

LABATT MEMORIAL PARK
BASEBALL CANADA
Majors
BASEBALL ONTARIO
AT BAT
BALL
STRIKE
OUT
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 R H E
REDSOX
MAJORS
London
World's Oldest Baseball Grounds
since 1877
OES SCOREBOARDS
Speedpro Imaging
NORT
ICE

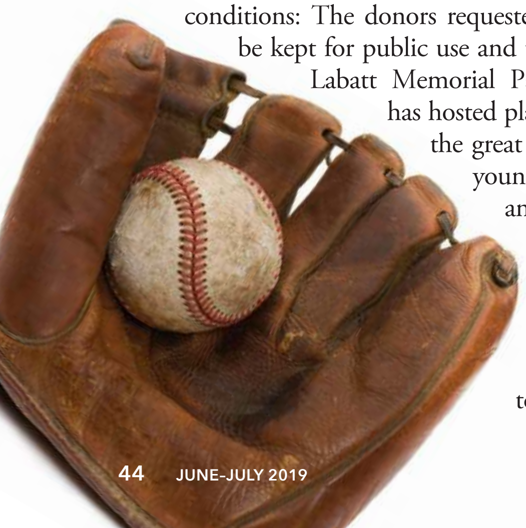
The scoreboard at Labatt Memorial Park in London, Ontario.

6

CANADA HAS THE WORLD'S OLDEST BALLPARK

Just ask the record-keeping folks at Guinness — London, Ontario's Labatt Memorial Park has been hosting games longer than any other ballpark. It was originally known as Tecumseh Park and was named after the title-winning team that played there, which was itself named after the legendary Shawnee chief. The first game played in the ballpark located beside the Thames River took place in May 1877, a year before any American contenders for the historical title were in operation.

In 1936, when the park faced financial trouble, the Labatt brewing family stepped in, buying the property and donating money for its upkeep. There were two conditions: The donors requested that the facility be kept for public use and that it be renamed Labatt Memorial Park. The ballpark has hosted players ranging from the great Satchel Paige to a young Wayne Gretzky and was declared a historic site by the province in 1994. Supporters are campaigning for a national historic designation.



7

THIS IS WHERE THE COLOUR BARRIER BECAME HISTORY

On April 18, 1946, the legendary Jackie Robinson took the field in Jersey City, New Jersey, with the Montreal Royals, then the farm team for the Brooklyn Dodgers. The first black man to play major-league baseball in the modern era always credited Montreal and its residents for supporting him during his crucial first days in an all-white system. "I owe more to Canadians than they'll ever know. In my baseball career they were the first to make me feel my natural self," Robinson once said.

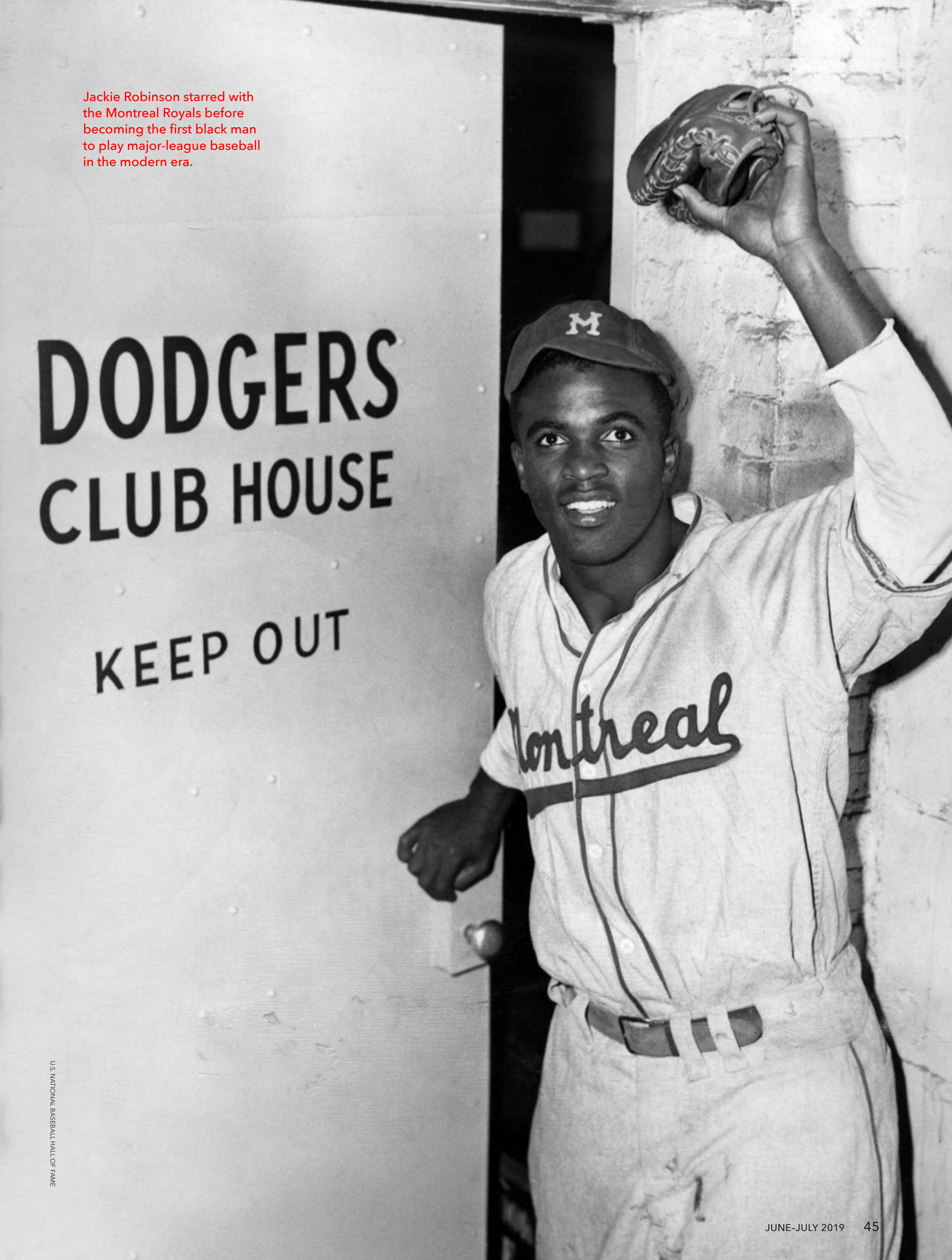
During spring training, some other teams refused to play the Royals due to Robinson's presence. "When we got to Montreal it was like coming out of a nightmare," said his wife Rachel Robinson. "The atmosphere in Montreal was so positive." When the season ended, Royals fans knew Robinson was headed for greatness, but they proved a bit too enthusiastic in expressing their appreciation. Robinson had to make his getaway from the adoring crowd, prompting a *Pittsburgh Courier* writer's memorable observation that "it was probably the only day in history that a black man ran from a white mob with love instead of lynching on its mind."

Robinson's story is familiar to many Canadians who may not be aware that Ontario's Chatham Coloured All-Stars also made history, when the all-black team won the Ontario Baseball Amateur Association's Intermediate B championship in 1934. Players such as the legendary Earl "Flat" Chase and Wilfred "Boomer" Harding were tremendously talented and a huge draw wherever they appeared, but that didn't mean other white teams or their communities welcomed them.

"Segregation was real. There's a tendency to downplay that in Canada," said Miriam Wright, an associate professor of history at the University of Windsor and a co-founder of the online Breaking the Colour Barrier project, which uses material gathered from interviews, newspapers, scrapbooks, and other sources to tell the story of the team and its legacy.

Members of the All-Stars were talented athletes, but they were repeatedly denied the opportunity to play baseball at a higher level and frequently endured insults and abuse. "They talked about people throwing stuff at them and being called horrible names," said Wright. Team members were regularly denied service at restaurants and stores, and several of the players recalled the team being turned away from a hotel in Penetanguishene, where the All-Stars played for the 1934 championship. The group behind the online commemoration project has created a set of baseball cards for the barrier-breaking All-Stars.

ALAMY


DODGERS
CLUB HOUSE
KEEP OUT
M
Montreal

Jackie Robinson starred with the Montreal Royals before becoming the first black man to play major-league baseball in the modern era.

U.S. NATIONAL BASEBALL HALL OF FAME

8

BUT RACISM ALSO DESTROYED A BELOVED TEAM

Starting in the early 1900s, almost anywhere in British Columbia that was home to communities of Nikkei — people of Japanese descent — also had a baseball team. The Vancouver Asahi club formed in 1914 and quickly came to dominate its amateur Japanese-Canadian competitors. In an era of big men slugging big hits, the Asahi players instead relied on tactics such as bunting and aggressive base-running to create what the newspapers dubbed "brainball."

In 1919 the team won its first Vancouver International League championship, and it went on to win multiple titles in various city leagues in the 1920s and 1930s, as well as several Pacific Northwest Japanese baseball championships — including in each of the team's last five seasons, from 1937 to 1941.

The Asahi baseball team was a source of pride for British Columbia's Nikkei, who at the time were prevented from voting, holding office, or entering many occupations. Baseball was a rare place where Japanese Canadians earned respect among all types of fans. But when Canada declared war against Japan in 1941 all Nikkei were designated as "enemy aliens." The government seized their homes and businesses and sent them to internment camps. In a cruel twist of fate, during the process many were detained at Vancouver's Hastings Park, where the Asahi team had trained. Some players took their equipment with them, forming teams and continuing to play baseball while interned.

The Vancouver Asahi team was inducted into the Canadian Baseball Hall of Fame at an emotional ceremony in 2003 and then into the BC Sports Hall of Fame in 2005. Historica Canada released a Heritage Minute celebrating the team earlier this year. Today the Asahi Baseball Association in Vancouver fields teams of Nikkei youth while sharing the history of Japanese-Canadian baseball.

NIKKEI MUSEUM

The 1941 Vancouver Asahi baseball team.

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Canadians Ferguson Jenkins, left, and James "Tip" O'Neill, right, are among the greatest-ever baseball players.

U.S. NATIONAL BASEBALL HALL OF FAME

9

WE'VE CONTRIBUTED LEGENDARY PLAYERS

A highly unscientific poll of baseball historians and über-fans in Canada, with a contribution from John Thorn, chief historian for Major League Baseball (the organization that oversees higher levels of the professional game in North America), reveals a remarkable consensus on the best-ever Canadian male players. Here's how we rank them:

1. Ferguson "Fergie" Jenkins (born in Chatham, Ontario)
Still the lone Canadian in the U.S. National Baseball Hall of Fame, Ferguson Jenkins started his career in 1965 with the Philadelphia Phillies but achieved his greatest renown as a player for the Chicago Cubs. The 1971 Cy Young Award-winner had six consecutive seasons with twenty or more wins and retired in 1983 as the only pitcher with three thousand strikeouts and fewer than a thousand walks.

2. Larry Walker (born in Maple Ridge, B.C.)
Debuting with the Montreal Expos in 1989, but released by the cash-strapped club in 1994, Larry Walker eventually picked up seven Gold Glove Awards for his fielding, three Silver Slugger Awards, three batting titles, and the coveted National League Most Valuable Player Award before retiring in 2005.

3. James "Tip" O'Neill (born in Springfield, Ontario)
James O'Neill, known as the "Woodstock Wonder," is sometimes called Canada's Babe Ruth and was a household name during a pro career that started in 1875. A strong pitcher and outfielder, he was an even stronger batter and in 1887 won baseball's first triple crown — an honour that involves one player achieving the highest batting average, the most home runs, and the most runs batted in. He still owns the second-highest batting average in major-league history. A trophy in his name is awarded annually to the best Canadian player in the major leagues.

4. Joey Votto (born in Toronto)
Hard-slugging Cincinnati Reds first baseman Joey Votto came second in rookie-of-the-year voting in 2008. In 2010 he won the National League's Most Valuable Player Award while sharing the Hank Aaron Award for top hitter. The six-time all-star has been open about the anxiety and depression that led to him briefly leaving the game in 2009 following his father's untimely death.

5. Tie: Russell Martin (born in Toronto) **and James Paxton** (born in Delta, B.C.)
We refuse to choose between present-day players Russell Martin, the affable and bilingual former Toronto Blue Jays catcher who grew up in Ottawa and Montreal, and James Paxton, the man they call "Big Maple" and who on May 8, 2018, became the first Canadian to throw a no-hitter on Canadian soil as his Seattle Mariners beat the Blue Jays.

PRIDE & PREJUDICE

THE CLUB TORONTO
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CHANGES TO THE CRIMINAL CODE IN 1969 MEANT THE BEGINNING OF THE END FOR INSTITUTIONALIZED DISCRIMINATION AGAINST LESBIAN AND GAY CANADIANS.

BY MARIANA VALVERDE

FRANK LENNON/TORONTO STAR VIA GETTY IMAGES

EVERETT KLIPPERT, A MECHANIC FROM THE NORTHWEST TERRITORIES, had received far more than his share of police attention over the years. Ultimately, however, a criminal case against him led to the 1969 reform of provisions related to same-sex activity in Canada's Criminal Code.

He was homosexual (the word "gay" in that context was not in common use then), but it is highly doubtful that the authorities would have pursued a gay banker or lawyer the way they did Klippert. He had been convicted four times of gross indecency — namely, having consensual sex with another adult gay man, which was then a crime.

Because he had repeated convictions for a sexual offence, Klippert was subjected to a hearing to determine whether he should be considered a dangerous sex offender. The judge found him to be such an offender, which meant (as it still does, for a revised range of offences) indefinite incarceration, possibly for life.

When the case reached the Supreme Court on appeal in 1967, many Canadians, who otherwise knew nothing and cared little about discrimination against gays and lesbians, were shocked that the Supreme Court upheld the "dangerous sex offender" designation. Klippert's case vividly showed the public that Pierre Trudeau, then the justice minister, might be justified in seeking to reform Criminal Code provisions that had long prohibited same-sex erotic activity, especially Klippert's "crime" of gross indecency.

Despite its euphemistic, vague name, the "gross indecency" provision was used from the 1890s into the 1980s to charge men engaging in consensual gay sex in semi-public places. As was also the case in England, lesbians, interestingly, were never subject to criminal prosecution for sexual activity in Canada. Lesbian sexual activity was nonetheless policed and punished in many professions such as teaching, the military, and the civil service, and also through family-law provisions allowing husbands to unilaterally divorce wives accused of having engaged in lesbian sex.

Focusing on Trudeau's 1969 partial decriminalization of gay male sex can be misleading, since it tells only part of the story. In fact, it is likely that far more people were negatively affected by non-criminal measures such as being fired or being denied housing than by criminal-law proceedings. The criminal law, however, has played an important role, in part because of its great symbolic value and in part because it was only after same-sex erotic behaviour was finally decriminalized, in 1985, that campaigns related to recognizing a wider range of families got off the ground.

Above: Everett Klippert, whose sentence as a dangerous offender was upheld by the Supreme Court in 1967. The ruling meant he could be held in jail indefinitely, simply because he was likely to have sex with other men if released.

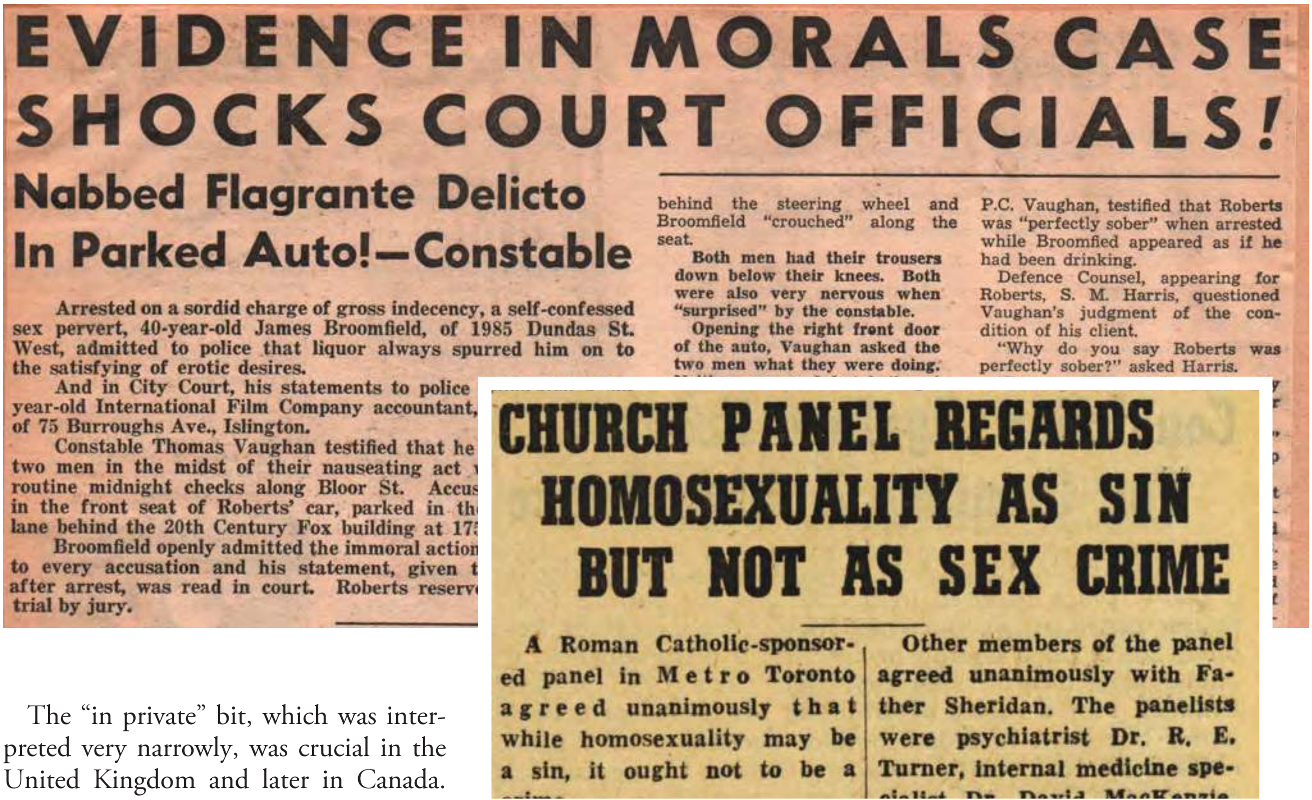
Right: Pierre Trudeau, Canada's justice minister at the time, proposed reforms that would remove some homosexual acts from the Criminal Code.

The offence of gross indecency was created in England in 1885, with little if any parliamentary debate. It was understood that the new provision's purpose was to target erotic behaviour between men, whether in private or in public. The famous Irish-English playwright Oscar Wilde was an early victim of this discriminatory and moralistic law; he was sentenced in 1895 to two years of hard labour, which hastened his death.

Gross indecency was reproduced as a crime in the Canadian Criminal Code of 1892 and was only modified, not abolished, in 1969. The 1892 Criminal Code also inherited the far older British offence of "buggery," but that law was seldom enforced in either country. Courts interpreted it as applying only to anal penetration, which was not easy to prove in court, especially when consenting adults were involved.

The 1969 Criminal Code omnibus bill partially legalized abortion and fully legalized birth control while partially legalizing male homosexual sex. A key factor behind the changes was a British law-modernization campaign associated with the expert committee led by Lord Wolfenden. The 1957 Wolfenden report was widely circulated in medical and legal circles. Rooted in the English liberal tradition, and particularly the harm principle — John Stuart Mill's argument that individuals should be free to act as they wished, provided they did not harm others — the Wolfenden report recommended that coercive law be used only to protect public order and to prevent harm to young people, but without meddling with consensual adult behaviour in private. In the United Kingdom it took ten years to see some of the Wolfenden recommendations become law, with the 1967 *Sexual Offences Act* providing that gross indecency would not be a crime if the conduct involved consenting adults in private.

KEVIN ALLEN/KLIPPERT FAMILY. CANADIAN PRESS



EVIDENCE IN MORALS CASE SHOCKS COURT OFFICIALS!

Nabbed Flagrante Delicto In Parked Auto!—Constable

Arrested on a sordid charge of gross indecency, a self-confessed sex pervert, 40-year-old James Broomfield, of 1985 Dundas St. West, admitted to police that liquor always spurred him on to the satisfying of erotic desires.

And in City Court, his statements to police
year-old International Film Company accountant,
of 75 Burroughs Ave., Islington.

Constable Thomas Vaughan testified that he
two men in the midst of their nauseating act
routine midnight checks along Bloor St. Accus
in the front seat of Roberts' car, parked in th
lane behind the 20th Century Fox building at 17

Broomfield openly admitted the immoral action
to every accusation and his statement, given t
after arrest, was read in court. Roberts reserv
trial by jury.

behind the steering wheel and Broomfield "crouched" along the seat.

Both men had their trousers down below their knees. Both were also very nervous when "surprised" by the constable.

Opening the right front door of the auto, Vaughan asked the two men what they were doing.

P.C. Vaughan, testified that Roberts was "perfectly sober" when arrested while Broomfied appeared as if he had been drinking.

Defence Counsel, appearing for Roberts, S. M. Harris, questioned Vaughan's judgment of the condition of his client.

"Why do you say Roberts was perfectly sober?" asked Harris.

CHURCH PANEL REGARDS HOMOSEXUALITY AS SIN BUT NOT AS SEX CRIME

A Roman Catholic-sponsored panel in Metro Toronto agreed unanimously that while homosexuality may be a sin, it ought not to be a

Other members of the panel agreed unanimously with Father Sheridan. The panelists were psychiatrist Dr. R. E. Turner, internal medicine spe-

Public opinion, at least as reflected in these newspaper articles, was already starting to shift by the mid-1960s. The story at the top of the page was published in 1951, while the lower clipping appeared in 1964.

CLGA ARCHIVE

The "in private" bit, which was interpreted very narrowly, was crucial in the United Kingdom and later in Canada. In both countries, police spent considerable resources lying in wait in secluded parts of parks and in public bathrooms to arrest men for gross indecency — men who were in fact not visible to anyone but the police. This type of prosecution did not cease in England after the 1967 act came into force, or in Canada after the 1969 Criminal Code revisions.

When Pierre Trudeau served as minister of justice in Prime Minister Lester Pearson's cabinet in 1967, he attempted to bring in a bill that, following the British model, would create an exception to the gross indecency law when it came to sex between two consenting adults in private. But the bill, while drawing support from the New Democratic Party's Tommy Douglas, failed. After becoming prime minister in 1968, Trudeau asked his minister of justice, John Turner, to put forward Bill C-150, the omnibus bill that included an exception to the gross indecency law along British lines.

It is important to note that Pierre Trudeau, a practising Roman Catholic, did not intend to normalize homosexual sex. Rather, he wanted to draw a sharp distinction between private morality and public law. Testifying at the House of Commons justice and legal affairs committee, Trudeau stated of the bill's rationale, "We believe that the law and morals are two different philosophical propositions … and that there are aspects of human life and relationships between people, which, although [they] might well be considered to be immoral, ought better be left to private morality than subject to public order within the strictures of the criminal law."

Since the "strictures of the criminal law" had become known to Canadians through publicity about the Klippert case, public opinion was increasingly willing to move toward a more tolerant attitude. Toleration, however, is not the same as equality.

Far from a ringing endorsement of sexual diversity, Trudeau's partial legalization of some consensual gay male sex was driven by his general view of the state. His was a classic liberal as well as Liberal philosophy, by which coercive law ought to be limited to preventing harm to others, rather than being used, as legal and social conservatives believed, to impose moral codes on the population.

To give Trudeau due credit, it must be said that when he proposed the 1969 reforms he was acting out of principle rather than out of political calculation. Conservative voices, including some in the then-popular Social Credit Party, expressed outrage at his proposals both in Parliament and outside of it, loudly proclaiming that Canadian law ought to enforce Christian morality. Although the mainstream press generally supported the reforms, in 1969 there were no votes to be had by appearing to support the largely hidden homosexual community. In fact, Trudeau's intent was to stop irrational prosecutions, rather than to support homosexuals as a group; but his Conservative critics charged him with doing the latter.

Opposition leader John Diefenbaker expressed his disapproval of Trudeau's approach: "We live in an age that more

STONEWALL INN
WE HOMOSEXUALS
OUR PEOPLE TO
MAINTAIN PEA
CONDUCT ON T
THE VILLAGE

Jewellers
WATCH OUR LIVE WEBCAST SUNDAY 11:00AM
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Top: The police's rough treatment of men arrested at New York City's Stonewall Inn on June 28, 1969, prompted the riots that are widely seen as the start of the gay rights movement.

Above: Rev. Brent Hawkes, minister at the Metropolitan Community Church in Toronto, rides in a car during the city's 2011 Pride Parade.

ABOVE: NY DAILY NEWS ARCHIVE VIA GETTY IMAGES.
BELOW: DIANA DAVIES, COPYRIGHT OWNED BY NEW YORK PUBLIC LIBRARY

and more is becoming a permissive age. Some say there is no God — that every man should be able to live his own life as he will as long as he does so in private. I do not find any support for that philosophy in the scriptures."

After 1969, gross indecency remained a criminal offence, and it would continue to be one even beyond the advent of the 1982 Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms. Its enforcement, however, would now be limited; only places considered by the police as public (an elastic concept) would continue to be under surveillance — most of the time.

There were other limits to the liberalism of the 1969 reform. One such limit, which received little commentary at the time, was that the "adult" in "consenting adults" was defined as someone twenty-one years of age or older, in keeping with what was then the voting age. The age of consent for heterosexual sex, by contrast, was then either fourteen or sixteen, depending on the circumstances, which was in line with Britain, where the age of consent was not equalized until the year 2000.

IT WAS ONLY STARTING IN THE 1970S THAT SELF-IDENTIFIED GAY AND LESBIAN VOICES BEGAN TO BE HEARD BY THE CANADIAN PUBLIC.

In Canada, the age at which a person was deemed to be capable of sexual consent has gone through ups and downs — or, more accurately, downs and ups. Since a little over a century ago, when it was as low as twelve years old, the general trend has been upwards. In 2008, Stephen Harper's Conservative government raised the general age of consent from fourteen to sixteen in a move that sex educators and safer-sex experts decried. But even in 2008 the age of consent for anal sex outside of marriage remained eighteen.

For obvious reasons, the differential age of consent is not easy to police. Yet the requirement that someone be eighteen before being deemed able to consent to one sexual act that is extremely common among gay men gives police extra power to lay charges.

The Trudeau bill received royal assent on June 27, 1969. By a strange historical coincidence, it became law one day before the Stonewall riots that followed a nasty police raid on a queer establishment in New York City. The Stonewall riots are generally taken as the beginning of the modern gay and lesbian rights movement. (The date is why Pride Day is celebrated in most North American cities, including Toronto and Vancouver, on the weekend closest to June 28.)

It was only starting in the 1970s that self-identified gay and lesbian voices began to be heard by the Canadian

YOU
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Participants in a 2017 lesbian solidarity march parade through Toronto.

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public, through the internationally renowned Toronto magazine *The Body Politic* as well as with the formation of Toronto's Right to Privacy Committee and the Coalition for Gay Rights in Ontario.

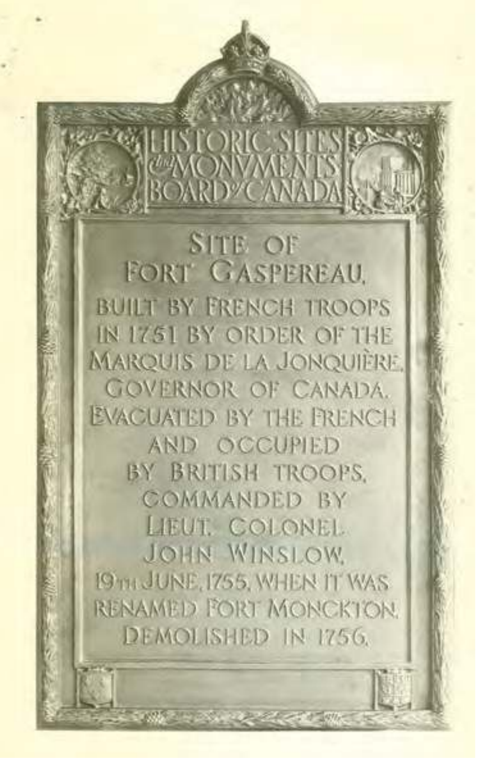
As the movement took shape, the limitations of the 1969 Criminal Code began to draw some attention. In 1978, in the course of proposing reforms aimed at stronger measures against violent heterosexual men, the Law Reform Commission of Canada, an expert body created by Trudeau himself, suggested that the gross indecency provision should be repealed altogether.

Shortly afterward, in 1981 and 1982, a movement led by the Right to Privacy Committee, among others, lobbied the federal government in an effort to have the buggery and gross indecency provisions removed from the Criminal Code. During this process the activists also raised the issue of the unequal age of consent, although some in their ranks believed that, due to the moral panic about pedophilia, it was unwise to do so. In any case, the lobby failed. It was only in 1985, after the Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms had come into effect, that the offences of buggery and indecency were repealed.

Nevertheless, the discriminatory criminal laws continued to lead a shadowy existence. Men guilty of nothing other than consensual gay sex, men who had been charged in earlier times, still languished in Canadian prisons for years. And in 2015 a noted leader in Toronto's LGBT (lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender) community, Rev. Brent Hawkes, was charged by Nova Scotia police for an act of "gross indecency" and indecent assault supposedly committed in the 1970s. The allegation was that sex between Hawkes and a sixteen-year-old took place in the presence of another young man — a situation that was still criminal even after 1969, because having three people in the same bedroom would have made the sex illegal. While Hawkes was eventually acquitted, the price he paid acted as a powerful reminder that Trudeau's reforms, courageous as they might have been at the time, did not amount to equality and freedom.

And yet, it has to be said that Pierre Trudeau's 1969 tweaking of the anti-homosexual provisions of the Criminal Code was not without courage. Diefenbaker's view that the law ought to enforce rigid, traditional Christian ideas about good and bad sex was shared by many Canadians, and there was no significant gay-lesbian movement in 1968 or 1969 to put pressure on the government to go further.

It is true that the notion that gay sex was decriminalized fifty years ago is a simplistic myth, and it is also true that discrimination persisted well into the twenty-first century. But the long struggle that eventually brought about same-sex marriage and a normal life for many, perhaps most, LGBT people in this country could be said to have started in 1969.

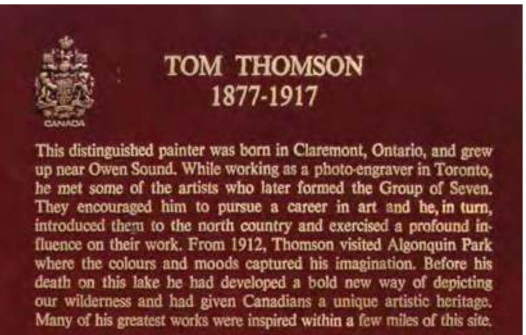

HISTORIC SITES
and MONVMENTS
BOARD of CANADA

SITE OF
FORT GASPEREAU,
BUILT BY FRENCH TROOPS
IN 1751 BY ORDER OF THE
MARQUIS DE LA JONQUIÈRE,
GOVERNOR OF CANADA.
EVACUATED BY THE FRENCH
AND OCCUPIED
BY BRITISH TROOPS,
COMMANDED BY
LIEUT. COLONEL
JOHN WINSLOW,
19TH JUNE, 1755, WHEN IT WAS
RENAMED FORT MONCKTON.
DEMOLISHED IN 1756.

MONUMENTAL MOMENTS

What began as a 'Victorian gentleman's club' one hundred years ago has evolved into the Historic Sites and Monuments Board of Canada we know today.

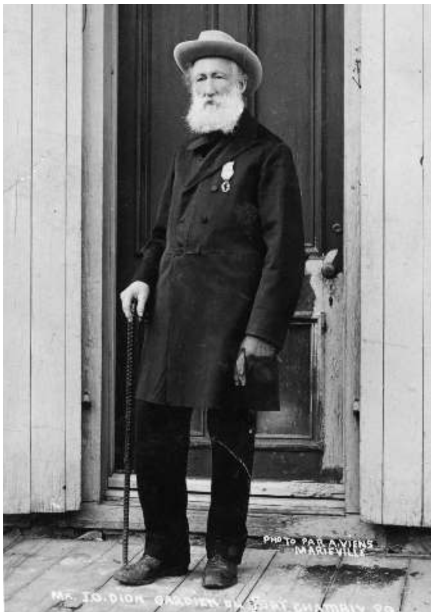
BY NELLE OOSTEROM


TOM THOMSON
1877-1917

This distinguished painter was born in Claremont, Ontario, and grew up near Owen Sound. While working as a photo-engraver in Toronto, he met some of the artists who later formed the Group of Seven. They encouraged him to pursue a career in art and he, in turn, introduced them to the north country and exercised a profound influence on their work. From 1912, Thomson visited Algonquin Park where the colours and moods captured his imagination. Before his death on this lake he had developed a bold new way of depicting our wilderness and had given Canadians a unique artistic heritage. Many of his greatest works were inspired within a few miles of this site.

If you drive anywhere in Canada, you will sooner or later encounter one of the thousands of signs indicating buildings, forts, archaeological remains, monuments, battlefields, plaques, and cairns marking places, people, and events of national historic significance. And you may wonder, who decides what is, or isn't, a part of Canada's story? Who decides what's worth preserving?

The simple answer is that those tasks belong to the Historic Sites and Monuments Board of Canada (HSMBC) — an appointed body that advises the federal government. Its work is complicated by the reality that everyone wants their story told their way, as well as the fact that there are many stories and perspectives to consider — those of women, men, non-Europeans, Indigenous people, French Canadians, English Canadians, and many more. In addition, there is tension between plans for new development and the desire to preserve old buildings, archaeological digs, and other heritage landscapes.



Joseph-Octave Dion

These issues are not unique to our time. In the late-nineteenth century, when the Dominion of Canada was new and a sense of Canadian identity was starting to form, there was a surge of interest from groups wanting to preserve and to commemorate their heritage.

"Prominent among these groups were provincial historical associations from the Maritimes, Quebec, and Ontario," wrote historian C.J. Taylor in his history of the HSMBC. "By the beginning of the twentieth century there was considerable concern in these regions over the disappearance of historical remains, particularly forts."

The story of Fort Chambly, now a National Historic Site, is a revealing example of the extraordinary lengths to which some will go in order to preserve what is important to them. Located near Montreal, where the Richelieu River empties into the St. Lawrence, the fort was established by the French in the seventeenth century. The British military occupied it after 1760. It was briefly taken over by the Americans during the American Revolution and became an important military complex during the War of 1812. But by the 1850s it had outlived its usefulness.

Joseph-Octave Dion was born near the fort's walls in 1838 and spent many happy days there in his childhood. Dion moved away for a while to pursue his career as a journalist, but when he returned to his hometown in 1866 he was shocked to find his beloved fort in ruins, with local people hauling away stones for construction material.

A Quebec nationalist, Dion deemed it important to preserve the fort's early French history, not its British past. He proceeded to raise money, organized tours of the fort, created a small museum, and lobbied government.

"Dion, it seems, had assumed total control for the interpretation of the fort's significance," noted Taylor in *Negotiating the Past: The Making of Canada's National Historic Parks and Sites* (1990). "Dion and his successor, L.J.N. Blanchet, … looked upon their charge as a sacred trust from the French-Canadian past." A lifelong bachelor, Dion went so far as to live on the site alone for thirty years and died there in 1916 at the age of seventy-seven.

Preserving the ruin was not a priority for the Department of Militia and Defence, which took over management of the fort after the First World War and wanted it demolished. With Dion no longer occupying the site, that might have been the fort's fate had the HSMBC, created in 1919, not stepped in. Spurred on by its only French-Canadian member, the board designated Fort Chambly a National Historic Site (NHS), one of its first, in 1920 and recommended its preservation. Fort Chambly is now a beautifully restored site where Parks Canada employees dressed in period uniforms of the Carignan-Salières Regiment recreate residents' day-to-day lives and interact with visitors.

The HSMBC came about in large part due to the efforts of Parks Commissioner James B. Harkin. The "Father of National Parks" believed that places that preserved history

Opposite page, clockwise from top left: A plaque commemorates Fort Gaspareaux National Historic Site (NHS) in New Brunswick. Visitors at Fort Rodd Hill NHS, near Victoria. Nan Sdins NHS, Haida Gwaii, B.C. A lighthouse at Fortress of Louisbourg NHS, Nova Scotia. National Historic Person (NHP) Viola Desmond. A plaque marking Nlaka'pamux basket-making as a National Historic Event (NHE) is unveiled in 2018 in British Columbia. A Mi'kmaw interpreter at Skmaqn–Port-la-Joye–Fort Amherst NHS, P.E.I. A plaque honouring NHP Tom Thomson. An actor portrays Anne Shirley of *Anne of Green Gables* (left); The book's author, Lucy Maud Montgomery, was named a NHP in 1943.

OPPOSITE PAGE: © PARKS CANADA. ALL RIGHTS RESERVED, THE BEATON INSTITUTE, BARBARA RODEN, ASHCROFT-CACHE CREEK JOURNAL. THIS PAGE: BIBLIOTHÈQUE ET ARCHIVES NATIONALES DU QUÉBEC

A statue of Evangeline stands before the historic Memorial Church of Grand-Pré at Grand-Pré National Historic Site in Nova Scotia.

would make better citizens of us all. He envisioned them as "places of resort by Canadian children, who, while gaining the benefit of outdoor recreation, would at the same time have the opportunity to absorb historical knowledge under conditions that could not fail to make them better Canadians."

Harkin recommended forming an independent body of citizens to advise the Department of the Interior on what was or wasn't of national historic significance. His vision was realized when the HSMBC was formed in 1919.

While its members were dedicated, educated, and passionate about their work, the board's membership was also typical for its time: white, mostly anglophone, male, elderly, and from eastern Canada.

In a 2006 article in the *Journal of the Canadian Historical Association*, historian Yves Yvon J. Pelletier described the board as a "Victorian gentleman's club" whose "recommendations aimed to strengthen the British imperial tradition in the collective memory of Canadians through the repetitive commemoration of the imperial story."

James B. Harkin

At the HSMBC's first meeting, its members decided to organize historic sites into five categories: prehistoric sites, Indigenous forts, French memorials, Loyalist landing places, and landmarks of immigration from the British Isles. As Taylor noted in his history of the board, this approach would influence what was seen as historically significant until the 1950s: "Such a framework provided for a selection of sites that emphasized a particular view of Canada as a British dominion. In this structure, events relating to other ethnic groups and French and native groups after the arrival of the British tended to be ignored."

Personal areas of interest dominated the early decisions of the board. For instance, Brigadier General Ernest Alexander Cruikshank, an author and amateur historian who served as the board's first chair, had written a lot about the War of 1812. Conse-

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Clockwise from top left: Prince of Wales Fort National Historic Site in Churchill, Manitoba; members of the Royal Commission on National Development in the Arts, Letters, and Sciences in 1951; and the Fortress of Louisbourg National Historic Site on Nova Scotia's Cape Breton Island.

TOP AND LOWER LEFT: © PARKS CANADA. ALL RIGHTS RESERVED. RIGHT: UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO ARCHIVES.

quently, many sites related to that war received historic designations in the 1920s, and the War of 1812 today remains one of the most commemorated events in Canadian history.

Another board member, James H. Coyne, had once written a scholarly article about two Sulpician priests — François Dollier de Casson and René de Brehant de Galinée — who claimed for France the north shore of Lake Erie in 1670. Despite this being a relatively minor historical episode, two places at Port Dover, Ontario, where the two priests set up camp, were among the first three sites to receive official recognition by the board in 1919.

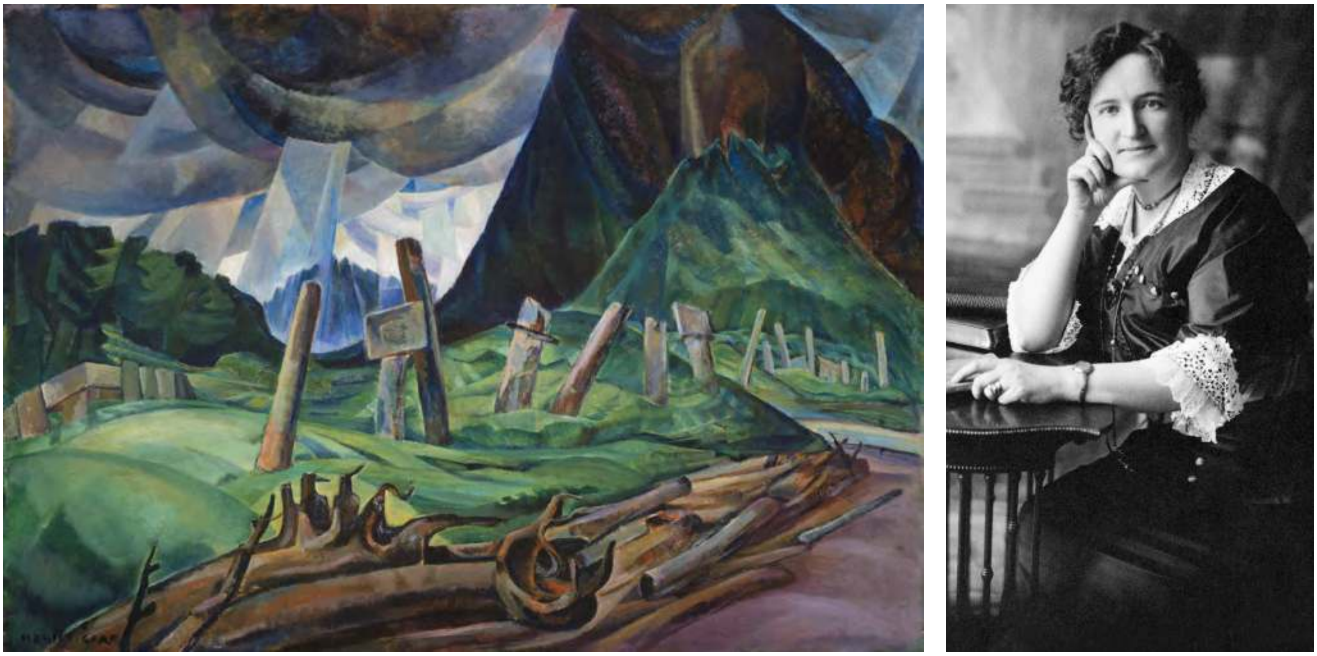
In addition to Cruikshank, Coyne, and Harkin, the first board included Benjamin Sulte, a historian and former military official from Quebec; William Odler Raymond, an archdeacon, historian, and editor from New Brunswick; and William C. Milner, an archivist and journalist from Nova Scotia. The latter became a long-standing irritant in the group's conflict-filled early years.

Less than a year in, Milner was complaining in a letter to Robert Borden, who had just retired as prime minister, that it was a "hopeless body." In the letter, Milner alleged that Cruikshank and Harkin were basically amateurs. The letter was forwarded to Prime Minister Arthur Meighen, who ignored it.

By 1923, largely due to Harkin's lobbying efforts, the cantankerous Nova Scotian was removed from the board. However, Milner continued his criticisms from the sidelines and would haunt the HSMBC for years to come in a controversy involving Grand-Pré, Nova Scotia.

Grand-Pré was a key site in the tragedy of Le Grand Dérangement, in which the British expelled about ten thousand French-speaking Acadians between 1755 and 1763. The descendants of Acadians who returned to the area built a memorial church and park at Grand-Pré in the 1920s. The site was dedicated to remembering the expulsion.

However, most of the area's residents at the time the memorial was created were descended from the New England Planters, English-speaking settlers who came in after the Acadians were removed. They wanted their story told and, spurred on by Milner, lobbied for a memorial at Grand-Pré to something that happened before the expulsion: the deaths of Colonel Arthur Noble and seventy of his soldiers,



Top left: *Vanquished*, a 1930 painting by Emily Carr. Designated in 1950, Carr was among the first women to be named National Historic Persons. Top right: Suffragist and author Nellie McClung was designated a National Historic Person in 1954.

who were killed in a nighttime attack on a British garrison at Grand-Pré by French and Indigenous forces in 1747. While the board complied in 1924, with plans to install a neutrally worded memorial plaque identifying the site of the attack as a National Historic Event, Milner and his followers felt this was not enough.

"When the text of the HSMBC's inscription became known, the GPWI [Grand-Pré Women's Institute] vociferously objected to the board's neutral portrayal of French and English actions, asserting that it was properly 'a memorial to a brave officer and his men' who were 'massacred' while protecting an imperial outpost," Roger Marsters of Dalhousie University wrote in a 2006 edition of *Acadiensis*. "To view the encounter in any other way was to perpetrate an historical injustice."

To complicate matters further, Borden, the former prime minister who was born in Grand-Pré and was friendly with Milner, donated an old house to be used as a museum dedicated to Noble and the New England Planters. Clarence Webster, who was appointed to the board in 1923 and was sensitive to Acadian feelings, warned Borden in a letter against adding fuel to the fire: "You must be well aware that Grand-Pré has only bitter memories for the Acadians. They cannot be blamed for being aroused by this fresh irritation. Surely, no step should be taken to fan the embers into a flame of criticism which might cause a repercussion of undesirable magnitude." In the end, Borden distanced himself from the controversy.

Harkin, for his part, saw that installing the HSMBC's marker commemorating the 1747 attack at Grand-Pré would cause trouble: "You will observe that we have all the setting for an unfortunate fight," he wrote to a deputy minister in 1929. "My own opinion is that we should do everything possible to avoid such a fight. I feel that inaction is the better policy." Thus, the marker commemorating the Battle of Grand-Pré wasn't placed until 1938. Meanwhile, the Acadian expulsion remained unrecognized by the board.

When asked in 1928 whether the board would acknowledge the Acadian expulsion, Webster replied: "In view of the storm raised over the Noble fight, I believe it will be a long time before the Board will venture to do anything with the matter." He was right. The expulsion was not designated a National Historic Event until 1955.

Conflicting views over how to portray the various identities of Grand-Pré — Acadian, Planter, and Mi'kmaq — continued over the decades. In 2012, UNESCO seemed to reinforce the Acadian view when it named the "Landscape of Grand-Pré" a World Heritage Site, describing it as an "iconic place of remembrance of the Acadian diaspora."

Despite its early hiccups — along with inadequate funding and a lack of legislative backing — the HSMBC continued to evolve. Taylor writes that it went through distinct phases, including a period of stagnation in the early 1930s due to the Great Depression. Since putting up cairns and plaques was much cheaper than preserving buildings and landscapes, most of its work involved the former activities.

But an unexpected boon came in form of federally funded relief projects. Unemployed men were sent to places like Fort George, at Niagara-on-the-Lake, Ontario, or Prince of Wales Fort on the shore of Hudson Bay in Manitoba, to do the grunt work of restoring fortifications. The outbreak of the Second World War resulted in a hiatus for the board's work, but the HSMBC found new energy soon afterward.

"By the 1950s, what you see is a growing interest by local groups in protecting an urban landscape that is disappearing

COLLECTION OF THE VANCOUVER ART GALLERY, EMILY CARR TRUST, VAG 42.3.6.
PHOTO: TREVOR MILLS, VANCOUVER ART GALLERY, GLENBOW

because of industrialization and urban growth," said Taylor, who retired from Parks Canada a decade ago. "And the board kind of picks up on that, doing inventories and looking at fine old buildings that should be preserved."

The 1950s was also a significant period in that the board was formally established through the *Historic Sites and Monuments Act* of 1953. The groundbreaking 1951 Report of the Royal Commission on National Development in the Arts, Letters and Sciences, known commonly as the Massey Report, also had an impact. The commission's cross-Canada sessions heard many complaints about regional imbalance. For instance, while Ontario had 119 National Historic Sites, Saskatchewan had just eight. The Massey Report also noted the preponderance of preserved military forts, which it said "appears to be a curious emphasis in a country that boasts not infrequently of the longest undefended frontier in the world."

According to Robert Cole of the University of Ottawa, who wrote a 2017 thesis on how the board represented Indigenous history, "the critiques of the Massey Commission greatly influenced the direction of the board. It established committees, appointed more scholars, added a second annual meeting to consider more proposals, and all of these measures contributed to both a greater influx of Indigenous subjects and better reinterpretations of existing Indigenous designations."

While a few women started to show up in board designations — artist Emily Carr in 1950, suffragist Nellie McClung in 1954, and Emily Murphy, the first woman judge in the Commonwealth, in 1958 — sustained attention to the achievements of women would not begin until the 1980s.

The 1960s saw the dawn of what Taylor calls "the era of the big project." The federal government directed large sums of money to restoring at least one major historic site in each province. An offshoot of these efforts was the development of an army of researchers, heritage and conservation specialists, curators, and archaeologists working for Parks Canada. The heyday of the big project came to an end in the 1980s, when federal money began to dry up.

Meanwhile, the HSMBC's mandate was expanded to include the preservation of heritage railway stations in 1989, the gravesites of Canadian prime ministers in 1999, and lighthouses in 2008. Today it lists 970 National Historic Sites, 694 National Historic Persons, 469 National Historic Events, 161 Heritage Railway Stations, and 95 Heritage Lighthouses.

Present HSMBC chair Richard Alway said the board has come a long way from when it was first established in 1919: "The understanding of what was important in history when the board was formed — military history, political history, constitutional history — began to change in the 1950s. Social history began to be recognized in various forms. Today it's easy to see that the discipline of history and the understanding of what is the complete story of our national past has shifted and expanded greatly."

Alway said the board will soon enter a new era with the addition of three members representing First Nations, Inuit, and Métis people. "We will have within the board authentic voices representing aspects of our past to make sure that we are doing an appropriate and complete job.… We have to make sure we are attentive to shifts in historical understanding and perspectives." For instance, Fort Témiscamingue in Quebec was first designated in 1931 for its role in French-British rivalry during the early fur trade. Since then, archaeologists have highlighted the site's importance to the Timiskaming First Nation, and it has been renamed Fort Témiscamingue/Obadjiwan National Historic Site to include the area's original Algonquin name.

PRESERVING THE PAST

You know of someone or something that deserves to be remembered – but how do you go about nominating it for official commemoration? The nomination process for significant people, places, or events is relatively straightforward. The HSMBC secretariat receives an average of seventy nominations per year, with most submissions coming from the public. The board judges the nominations against a set of criteria and guidelines. To be considered, "a place, person or event must have had a nationally significant impact on Canadian history, or must illustrate a nationally important aspect of Canadian human history." Buildings and sites must be at least four decades old to be considered for designation. For historically significant people, they must have been deceased for at least twenty-five years to qualify. Exceptions are made only for prime ministers. For events, they must be at least forty years old and should represent a "defining" experience in Canadian history. Final decisions are made by the minister responsible for Parks Canada, at the recommendation of the board. For more go to: www.pc.gc.ca/en/culture/clmhc-hsmbc/ncp-pcn.

An illustrative plaque commemorates author Lucy Maud Montgomery's book *Anne of Green Gables*.

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Alway also said the board is reviewing all of its designations with a view to rewriting those that are outdated. Rewritten or not, it can be difficult to describe a site in 640 characters — the amount of text contained in the HSMBC's distinctive maroon-and-bronze plaques.

Alway believes the plaques remain worthwhile: "The plaque is really meant to be a jumping-off point. The person reading it learns something, becomes interested, and it perhaps causes them to dig more deeply, which they can easily do now with the Internet."

PEOPLE OF PROGRESS

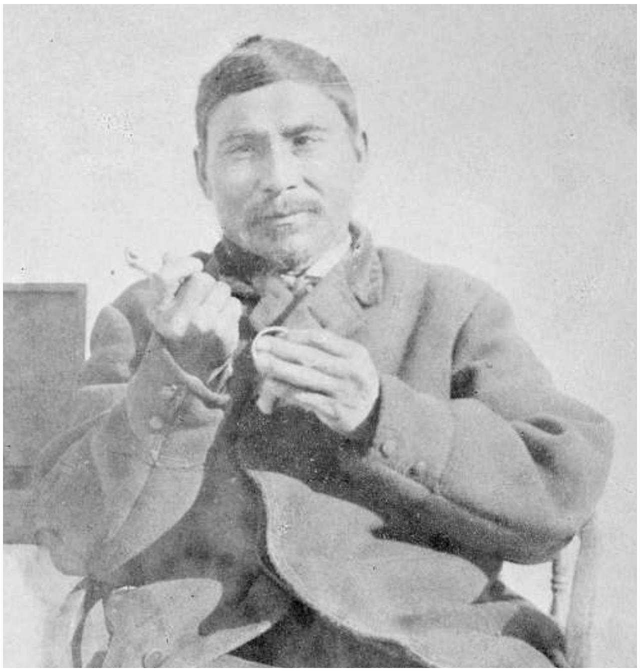
CANADIANS WHO HAVE CHANGED THE WORLD.

BY KAITLIN VITT

Maybe it's our humble Canadian ways, or maybe we just don't realize all that we've accomplished. But as Canadians we sometimes overlook what we've contributed to the world, whether it's in the fields of art, science, or otherwise. Canada certainly has a lot of innovations – and innovative people – to celebrate. Here are a few innovators who are recognized by the Historic Sites and Monuments Board of Canada for their contributions to the country's history.

TAHAYREN

Tahayren, or Charles Edenshaw, became one of the first professional Haida artists of the modern era. His work includes totem poles, jewellery, and sculptures that share stories of his culture. In 1971, the board designated Tahayren a National Historic Person, saying he "was the foremost of the Haida carvers at the time when their art first achieved international recognition." Born in 1839 in Skidegate on Haida Gwaii, off the coast of mainland British Columbia, Tahayren learned traditional carving skills from his uncle. His art was deeply rooted in Haida culture and ceremony; his professional art career arose as a result of interest from anthropologists and collectors in acquiring his works. The board says his "personal, 'modern' style, in argillite and silver, extended the traditional range of Haida art." The artist also worked with wood and ivory, and his wife, Isabella, wove baskets and hats that he would paint. Tahayren's work influenced other artists, including his great-grandsons Reg and Robert Davidson and his great-great nephew Bill Reid. Tahayren died in 1920 in Masset, on Haida Gwaii. His art is displayed in museums around the world.



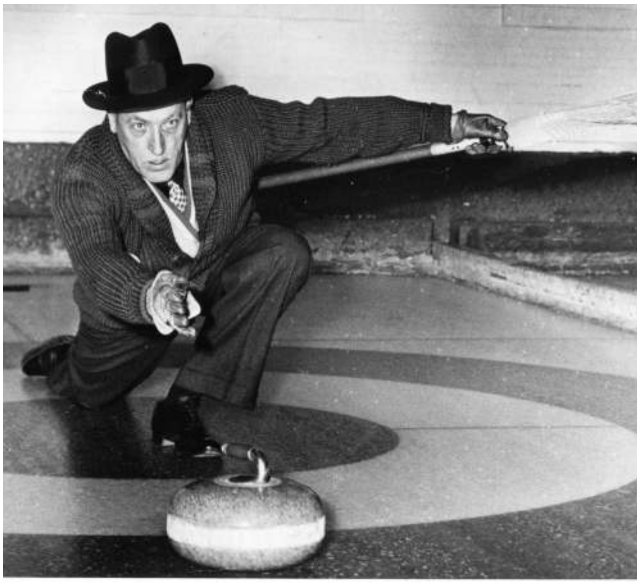
CANADIAN MUSEUM OF HISTORY

E. CORA HIND

In addition to being considered the first female journalist in Western Canada, Toronto-born E. Cora Hind was a women's rights activist, becoming the president of the Canadian Women's Press Club in 1904 and participating in Manitoba's mock parliament for women's suffrage in 1914.

Hind moved to Winnipeg in 1882 at age twenty-one. In 1893, she opened a stenography business and began submitting articles about agriculture to the *Manitoba Free Press*. In 1901, the newspaper hired her as its agriculture editor. Hind became well-known for her accurate wheat yield predictions.

Hind worked at the *Free Press* until her death in 1942 at age eighty-one. The board recognized her as a National Historic Person in 1997 for her work, influence, and legacy, saying, "she fought passionately for political and social reforms, especially women's suffrage and temperance."



KEN WATSON

It's a signature move of curling that is recognized by players and non-players alike. The long slide, developed in the 1930s by Manitoba's Ken Watson, revolutionized the way the game was played.

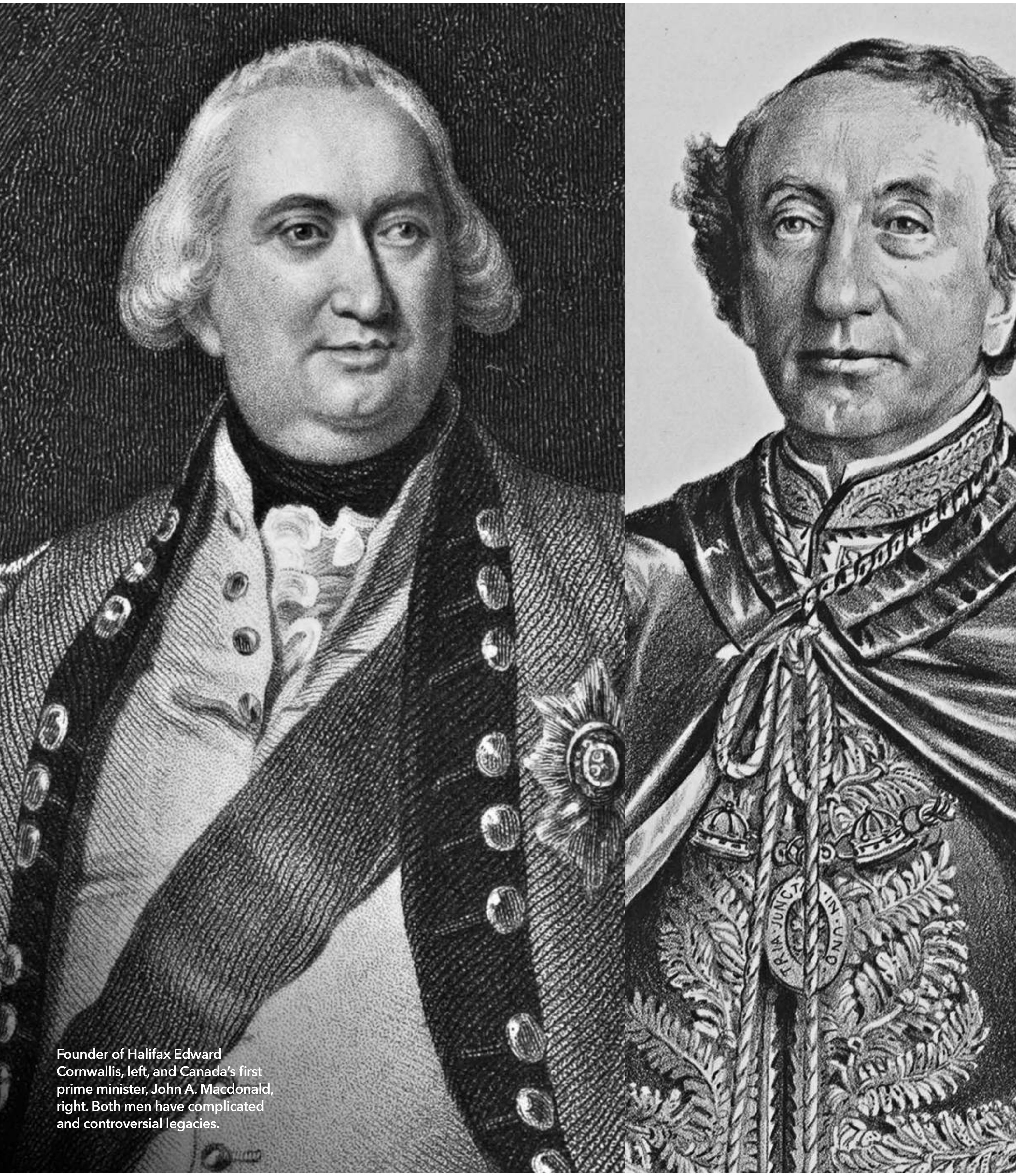
Before this, players would deliver the rock down the ice from a crouched position. Then the hack, the foothold from which the curler pushes off, was introduced to the game, and players started to take a couple of steps before releasing the rock. But Watson and his friends thought of an even better method: They took the grip off their front shoe — the shoe not in the hack — so that they could perform a long slide before letting go of the rock. Eventually, the slide caught on among other players, changing the sport forever.

In 1950, Watson wrote the book *Ken Watson on Curling*, covering techniques and strategies of the game. In 2014, the board designated Watson a National Historic Person, saying, "he fundamentally changed the way curling is played."

JULIA CATHERINE HART

In 1824, when Julia Catherine (Beckwith) Hart was twenty-eight years old, her book *St. Ursula's Convent, or The Nun of Canada* was published, making her the first native-born Canadian novelist to be published in what is now Canada. Even more impressive, she wrote the book when she was only seventeen. Hart was born in Fredericton in 1796. Growing up, she visited her father's English relatives in Nova Scotia and her mother's French relatives in Quebec. A theme of respect for both cultures appears in her novel. Written in the romantic style, *St. Ursula's Convent* focuses on two girls who meet in a convent and their eventful lives, including adventures in England and on the high seas. Its publication was a notable event in Canadian history, and in 1951 the board named Hart a National Historic Person.

MANITOBA MUSEUM, CANADIAN SPORTS HALL OF FAME, HARRIET IRVING LIBRARY/UNIVERSITY OF NEW BRUNSWICK



Founder of Halifax Edward Cornwallis, left, and Canada's first prime minister, John A. Macdonald, right. Both men have complicated and controversial legacies.

THE MIGHTY HAVE FALLEN

IS IT RIGHT TO ERASE CONTROVERSIAL FIGURES – SUCH AS THE FATHERS OF CONFEDERATION – FROM HISTORY?

BY NELLE OOSTEROM

The year 2018 was a bad one for Canadian icons: The statues of two big men in Canadian history, which had stood like bookends at opposite sides of the country for decades, were unceremoniously removed from public view. On the West Coast, in Victoria, a bronze figure of John A. Macdonald, our first prime minister, was carted away from city hall with the promise that it may be reinstalled later at a more "neutral" location. On the East Coast, in Halifax, municipal workers removed a statue of Edward Cornwallis, the founder of that city, placed it in a plywood box, and hid it at an industrial depot.

Meanwhile, in the middle of the country, Winnipeg's Métis mayor has been pondering the future of a gigantic monument within view of his office that glorifies the men who crushed the Métis-led uprising on the prairies in 1885.

All of these actions came in the spirit of reconciliation with Indigenous people. Macdonald has been demonized for his role in the creation of Indian residential schools. Cornwallis has been damned for his treatment of Indigenous people, particularly his colonial-era bounty on Mi'kmaq scalps. The actions of Métis leader Louis Riel in 1885, on the other hand, are seen much more sympathetically today than they were in his time.

Macdonald is perhaps the most contentious and visible national symbol. His statues have been targeted by vandals in Regina, in Montreal, and even in his birthplace of Kingston, Ontario. His likeness has been sprayed with graffiti and red paint. Ontario schools named for Macdonald have considered changing their monikers. In Kingston, a pub called Sir John's

LIBRARY AND ARCHIVES CANADA

Public House is now simply The Public House after having experienced a nasty backlash to what was supposed to be a fun "I love Sir John A" promotion. Even the Canadian Historical Association got on board, changing the name of one of its top honours from the "Sir John A. Macdonald Prize" to the "CHA Best Scholarly Book in Canadian History Prize."

Canadians don't all agree, of course. Seventy per cent of respondents to a 2018 Angus Reid poll said Macdonald should not be removed from public view.

A.J.B. Johnston, an East Coast historian and former Parks Canada employee, said that what's going on is not new or particular to Canada. "It strikes me that sooner or later all societies look critically at their history and, by implication, their commemorations. Across the Americas, this is definitely one of those moments." He cited the removal of statues of figures associated with the Confederacy and slavery in the United States and the toppling of statues in Latin America of Christopher Columbus, whose "discovery" of the Americas had a devastating impact on Indigenous peoples.

Left: Métis leader Louis Riel in 1865.

Below: A statue of a Winnipeg Rifles militiaman, erected in 1886 near Winnipeg's city hall, celebrates the defeat of Métis forces during the Northwest Resistance of 1885.

"Turning to the question of renaming streets and other civic features, there is nothing new about this," he added, noting that during the First World War anti-German sentiment led to Berlin, Ontario, switching its name to Kitchener.

Renaming historical events is also an ongoing issue. Consider the 1885 battles in what are now Saskatchewan and Alberta that pitted government soldiers against Métis and First Nations warriors. In Ontario at that time, what took place was clearly seen as a rebellion, gloriously quashed by brave militiamen from eastern Canada led by General Frederick Middleton, a walrus-moustached British colonial officer. To those on the other side — French-speaking Métis Catholics led by Riel and some Indigenous groups that had not signed treaties — it was a resistance against having their land taken over by white settlers.

When the Historic Sites and Monuments Board of Canada (HSMBC) of the 1920s began designating the sites associated with the 1885 conflict, the terminology it used reflected the status quo. At Batoche, Saskatchewan, the site of the final battle, the plaque unveiled in 1924 mentioned only Middleton and his troops defeating nameless "rebels." The wording incensed the local bishop (the church had donated land on which to place the plaque), who immediately demanded a new inscription. He asked that the revised plaque make no mention of rebellion or rebels, that it name Riel and Métis military leader Gabriel Dumont, and that it be in French as well as in English. The board debated the request but took no immediate action.

"By 1929 the plaque had been defaced with 'certain words' chiselled off, but it remained in place until 1939," wrote historian Alan McCullough in his paper "Parks Canada and the 1885 Rebellion/Uprising/Resistance." There is no public record of what words were removed or by whom.

Another controversy erupted over the plaque installed on the Poundmaker Reserve in Saskatchewan to commemorate the 1885 Battle of Cut Knife. In that battle, Lieutenant Colonel William Otter and his troops attacked a Cree-Assiniboine camp, were forced to retreat, and only avoided being slaughtered when Cree Chief Poundmaker held his warriors back. Otter, when consulted by the HSMBC about the plaque's inscription, rewrote it to make it sound like a victory for his side. The plaque was soon defaced with the words "all lies" but remained in place until 1952, when it was replaced with a more neutrally worded inscription.

Monuments to the militia units that defeated Riel exist across the country, but it's likely that few people today know what those markers represent. In Winnipeg, a towering monument near city hall is topped by a Winnipeg Rifles militiaman wearing a pointy hat. Brian Bowman, Winnipeg's first Métis mayor, drew attention to this 1886 monument in January, when he launched "Welcoming Winnipeg," an initiative to re-examine historical markers and place names: The monument

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In recent years, the Historic Sites and Monuments Board of Canada has sought to reflect the diversity of the country through designations of historic persons such as Shanawdithit (top left), remembered as the last of the Beothuk people of Newfoundland, and Mary-Rose-Anne Bolduc, bottom left, the famous 1930s Quebec folksinger, and historic events such as the internment of Japanese Canadians during the Second World War (right).

TOP LEFT: PUBLIC DOMAIN; RIGHT AND LOWER LEFT: LIBRARY AND ARCHIVES CANADA

"honours the Dominion of Canada's premeditated, calculated, and deliberate suppression of its own people — the Métis, a group of people who today are recognized in our country's constitution," Bowman said.

There is, of course, resistance to erasing reminders of those who brought down the resistance. "The mayor says the statue of the Rifles offends some people. Who?" asked former Judge Brian Giesbrecht in a local newspaper commentary. "Bowman doesn't call for the toppling of statues of Louis Riel who was hanged for treason after the rebellion was thwarted. The statues of both the Rifles and Riel should stand, representing historic events in our past."

Disagreement about who and what get remembered, and how, was one of the early — and unexpected — issues faced by the HSMBC when it formed in 1919. The advisory body to the federal government was charged with determining what historic sites — and, later, people and events — deserved commemoration nationally.

"The board's confidence that a national perspective would be unanimously accepted by reasonable Canadians was shaken soon after it began to select and interpret sites," noted historian C.J. Taylor in a 1983 *Canadian Historical Review* article entitled "Some Early Problems of the Historic Sites and Monuments Board of Canada." Taylor observed that "experiences such as the interpretation of the Northwest Rebellion sites, and the ensuing controversy surrounding the monuments, demonstrated that the national perspective of Canadian history depended to a large degree on where one stood. Thus, by 1928, the board was prepared to admit that the phrase 'national significance' was 'a very elastic term.'"

The board continued to evolve over the years and today is a much larger and more diverse body than the original all-male, all-white, six-member group from eastern Canada. The HSMBC has a representative from every province and territory, as well as representatives from Library and Archives Canada, the Canadian Museum of History, and Parks Canada. These days it strives to strike a balance among different interpretations of history and to include under-represented groups, such as Indigenous people, women, and ethnocultural communities.

A person like Edward Cornwallis is unlikely to receive the same recognition by the board today as he did in 1974, when he was designated as a National Historic Person. In 1985 HSMBC's plaque for Cornwallis was placed on the plinth that supported his now-absent statue in a Halifax park. The plaque noted that he arrived in Chebucto Bay in 1749 "with a large body of settlers and proceeded to clear land and lay out the town of Halifax. He returned to England in 1752 leaving behind the beginnings of a thriving town."

It's what the plaque does not say that upsets the Mi'kmaq, who regarded the Halifax settlement as theft of their land. In 1993, Mi'kmaw writer and elder Daniel N. Paul published *We*

Skmaqn–Port-la-Joye–Fort Amherst National Historic Site, at Rocky Point, P.E.I., features Mi'kmaw heritage communicators who educate visitors about Mi'kmaw culture and history.

Were Not the Savages. In the book, he highlighted how, after the Mi'kmaq launched raids on settlers, Cornwallis wrote his infamous proclamation, offering a bounty for "every Indian you shall destroy [upon producing his Scalp as the Custom is] or every Indian taken, Man, Woman or Child."

The removal of Cornwallis's statue, and the renaming of schools and landmarks named for Cornwallis, came out of heightened awareness of this colonial administrator's actions.

Richard Alway, chair of the HSMBC, said the board has never rescinded a historic designation. But it does revise them: "Our general policy has been that we do not erase history. We add to history. We try to seek balance by adding layers of history that have been ignored."

Controversy over another East Coast colonial figure — General Jeffrey Amherst — led the HSMBC to rename a Prince Edward Island National Historic Site (NHS) twice. Fort Amherst, erected near Charlottetown in 1758, was designated an NHS in 1958. Later, some experts pointed out that, under the French regime, the place had actually been called Port-la-Joye from 1720 to 1758. It was "the administrative centre of the French colony of Île Saint-Jean as well as a site that witnessed a deadly phase of the Acadian deportation, so the HSMBC changed the site's name to Port-la-Joye–Fort Amherst," said Johnston.

"Then further research was presented to the board demonstrating that that site was also extremely important to the Mi'kmaq. Again, the HSMBC agreed and altered the site's official name to Skmaqn–Port-la-Joye–Fort Amherst National Historic Site" in 2018. (It should not be confused with the Fort Amherst NHS in Newfoundland and Labrador, which is named after Jeffrey Amherst's brother William.)

While some Mi'kmaq continue to protest having Amherst's name associated with the P.E.I. site, the Mi'kmaq Confederacy of PEI supports the new name. In Mi'kmaq, *skmaqn* (pronounced "ska-MAA-kin") means the waiting place.

"In our careful thinking about this issue, we are guided by the wisdom of Senator Murray Sinclair, former Chair of the Truth and Reconciliation Commission," the confederacy said in a 2018 statement. "To quote Sen. Sinclair, 'the focus should not be about taking names off of buildings; it is about whether we can find a way to put Indigenous names on buildings.'" The confederacy also stated: "The debate to remove this name on a national scale risks taking us down a long and divisive road that will not lead to reconciliation."

For his part, Johnston said it is important to consider the historical context when it comes to assessing figures from the past who did things we now deplore.

"Someday in the not-too-distant future, it is entirely possible that we too will be found wanting in some of the things we are currently doing," Johnston said. "Eating meat? Driving cars? Flying in airplanes? Not doing enough to halt climate change? Buying cheap clothes made in slave-like conditions in Third World countries? If and when that happens, we too may claim that it was a different era."

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LISTENING AND LEARNING

INCORPORATING INDIGENOUS PERSPECTIVES IS A VITAL PART OF THE HISTORICAL DESIGNATION PROCESS.

BY MARK COLLIN REID

Since time immemorial, the Łíídłı̨ı̨ Kų́ę́ Dene have gathered at Ehdaa, at the confluence of the Mackenzie and Liard rivers at Fort Simpson, Northwest Territories, to hold ceremonies and to share knowledge. An important meeting place during the fur trade era, it also was the site of the signing of Treaty 11 in 1921. In 2002, Ehdaa was designated a National Historic Site. Parks Canada worked with Łíídłı̨ı̨ Kų́ę́ First Nation to achieve the designation. Chief Gerald Antoine spoke with *Canada's History* about the importance of including Indigenous perspectives during the designation process.

What does Ehdaa mean to your community?
It's a very special gathering place historically and culturally. This location was a place where people would gather to hold special cultural events. It's very important to us — it continues to be used for graduations, for spring gatherings, and for various events and feasts.

Why is it so important to include Indigenous perspectives when designating historic sites?
I'm going to use an analogy of a marriage: You have two people that come from totally different backgrounds and have two perspectives. If the other person doesn't engage their partner, or talk to them, or take into account the other person's feelings, how would that relationship be? History shows that's what happened [between Indigenous peoples and the Crown]. It's now an important time to have our voices included.

The designation of Ehdaa National Historic Site, along with the one hundredth anniversary of the signing of Treaty 11, in 2021, presents your community with new opportunities to share your stories with the rest of Canada. How important is this?
The way that we are moving forward is very special, in that we're taking the lead in sharing our way of life. This is really a special opportunity for all of us to get together … in peace and friendship. Parks Canada has a unique role to play in terms of the land, because as Indigenous people we have a special relationship with the land, and so we have something in common. Parks Canada serves as a doorway. It's an opportunity to really strengthen the real spirit and intent of the Treaty relationship, to really make it right — to be able to move forward in the way that our Elders have been talking about.

What advice do you have for people who want to learn more about Indigenous perspectives on the past?
The advice for people is to let them know that they are welcome to visit our community. We have a very unique place. We can share with them something to connect with that they could take back home, so that we can all be really thankful that we have a special relationship here on Earth.

Ehdaa National Historic Site, Fort Simpson, Northwest Territories.

NWT ARCHIVES/FUMOLEAU/N-1995-002: 7620

ESSENTIALLY CANADIAN

EXPLORING THE PEOPLE, PLACES, AND THINGS THAT INSTANTLY EVOKE THOUGHTS OF THE GREAT WHITE NORTH.

BY KAITLIN VITT

PURE
Maple Syrup
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There are 3,618 people, places, and events designated as historically significant by the Historic Sites and Monuments Board of Canada (HSMBC). But how many are also considered synonymous with the Canadian identity? Here are just a few iconic designations that instantly evoke thoughts of Canada.

HOCKEY

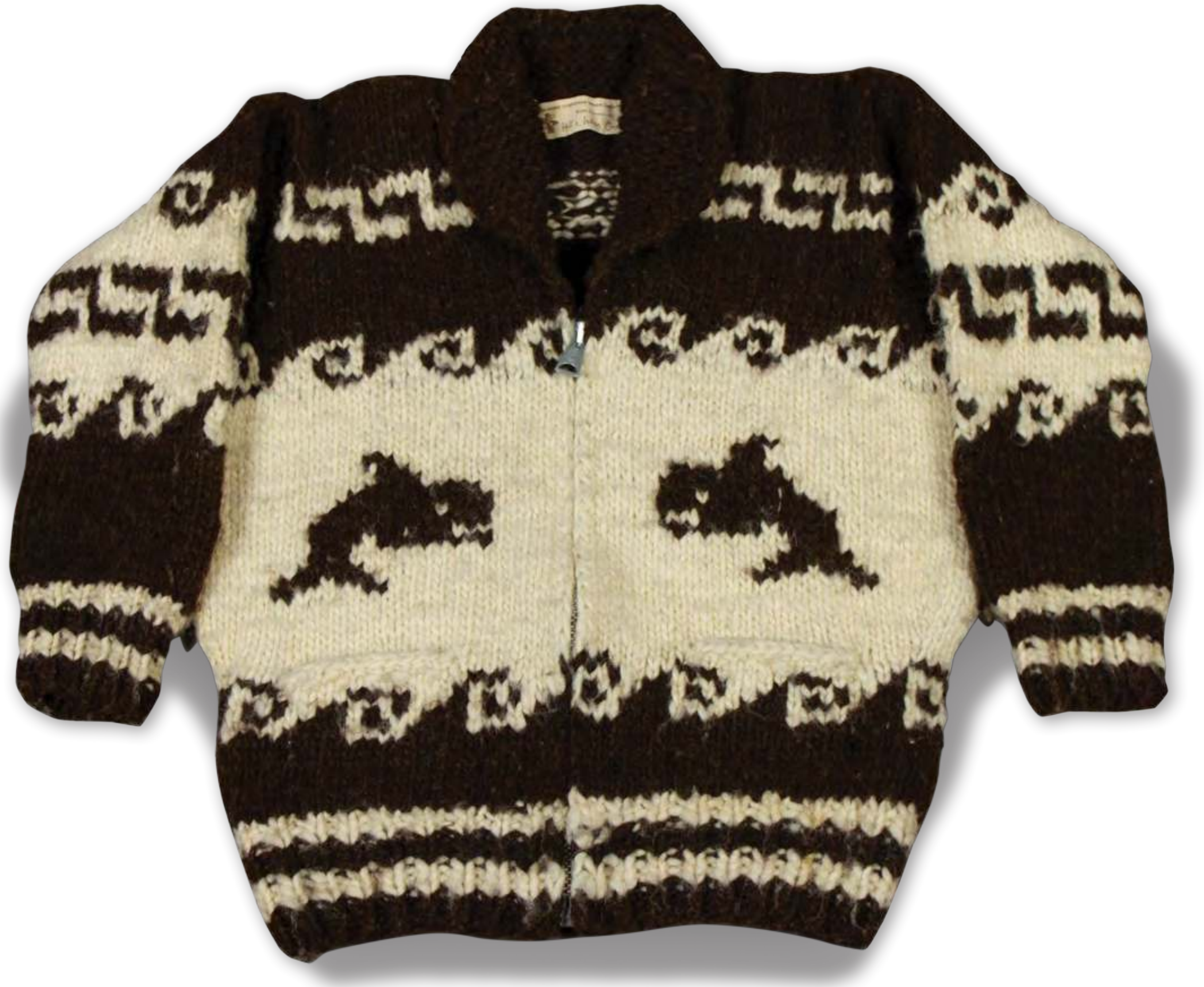
It comes as no surprise that ten national historic designations are specifically related to hockey in some way. Take, for example, the Montreal Canadiens and the Toronto Maple Leafs, hockey teams with a rivalry as old as the National Hockey League itself. Multiple nationally significant designations relate to these two teams, including Maple Leaf Gardens, built in 1931 and designated a National Historic Site in 2007, and the 1909 founding of the Canadiens, designated a National Historic Event in 2008. The team's home for seventy-one years, the Montreal Forum, built in 1924, was recognized as a National Historic Site in 1997. Meanwhile, several hockey greats have been designated National Historic Persons, including Canadiens legend Howie Morenz and Stanley Cup champ Lionel Conacher, who played for several NHL teams.

MAPLE PRODUCTS

Since 2007, maple products have been recognized by the HSMBC as a National Historic Event, though Canada's history with maple trees goes back thousands of years.

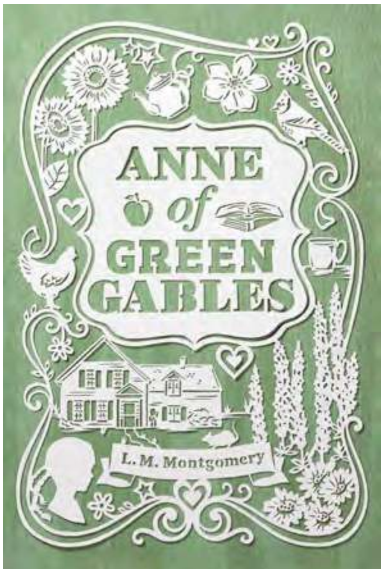
Indigenous peoples of the Eastern Woodlands used sap from maple trees long before European settlers arrived. The settlers learned from First Nations peoples and started maple production in the late-eighteenth century. By 1929, Canada was exporting maple products — including syrup, sugar, and candy made from the tree's sap — to the international market. Today Canada is the world's leading producer of maple products and supplies seventy-one per cent of the globe's maple syrup, according to Statistics Canada. In designating maple products, the HSMBC said they are "associated with Canada's national identity and way of life at home and abroad." The board also noted that tapping maple trees for sap symbolizes the end of winter for many Canadians. Sap flows when daytime temperatures are above freezing and nighttime temperatures are below freezing.

ALAMY, ALEX GOYKHMAN



COWICHAN SWEATERS

It seems fitting that a style of sweater is recognized for its historical significance to Canada. After all, we are one of the coolest countries on Earth. In 2011, the HSMBC marked Coast Salish knitters and the Cowichan sweater as a National Historic Event because of how Coast Salish women combined their traditional weaving practices with European knitting techniques. Coast Salish people have woven blankets for hundreds of years, but in the late-nineteenth century many started knitting sweaters, a technique introduced by Europeans. The thick knit sweater often features horizontal bands with geometric designs and images of wildlife. The sweaters are hand-knitted using naturally coloured wool.



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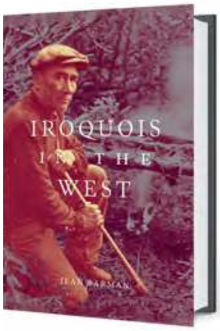
ANNE OF GREEN GABLES

Anne Shirley, whom the board calls "one of the most lovable children in English fiction," is the main character in Lucy Maud Montgomery's novel *Anne of Green Gables*, published in 1908. The board recognizes both the legacy of Montgomery's books and the author herself: In 1943 she was named a National Historic Person. As well, Montgomery's home in Cavendish, P.E.I., the Green Gables House where *Anne of Green Gables* is set, and her home in Leaskdale, Ontario, where she lived from 1911 to 1926, are all designated National Historic Sites.



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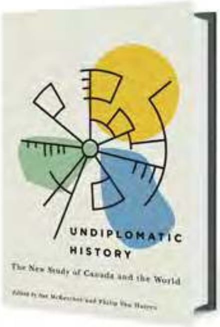

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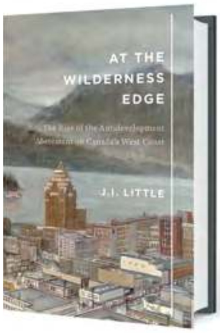

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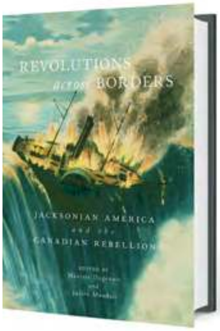

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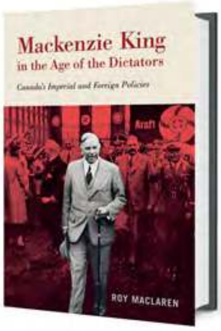

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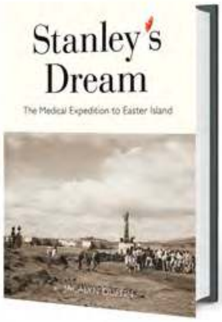

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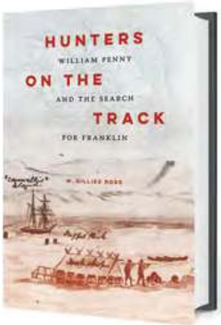

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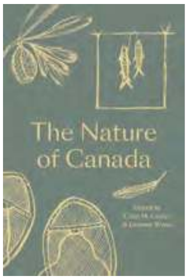
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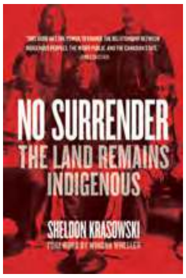
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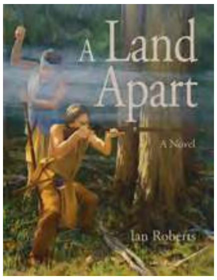
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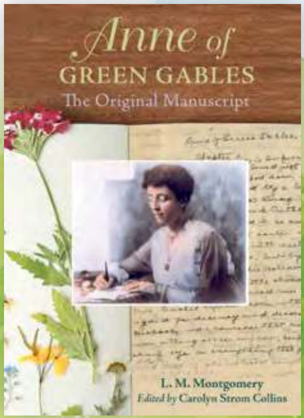
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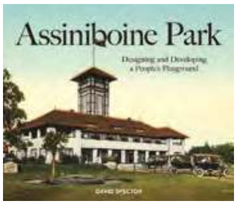

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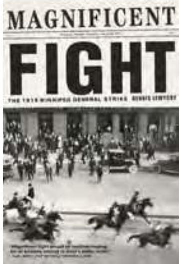

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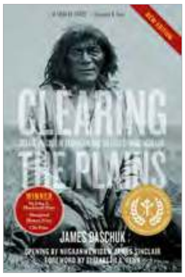

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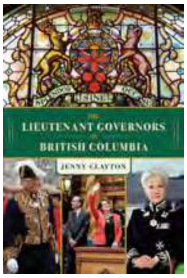

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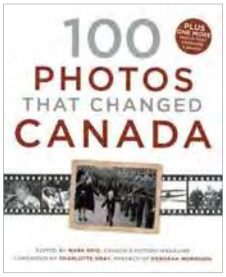

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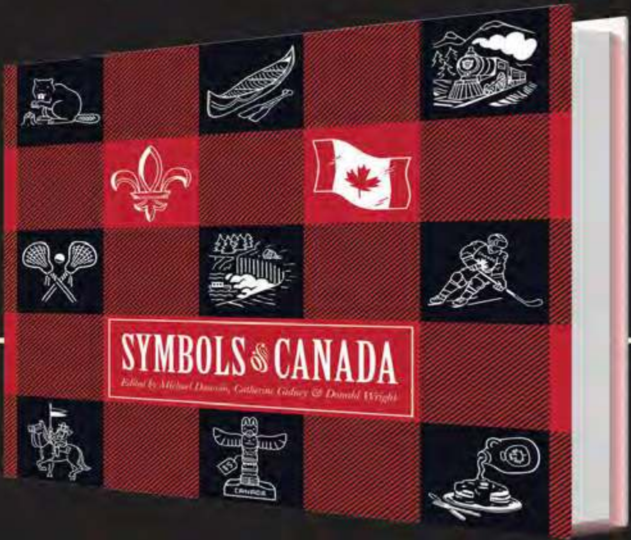
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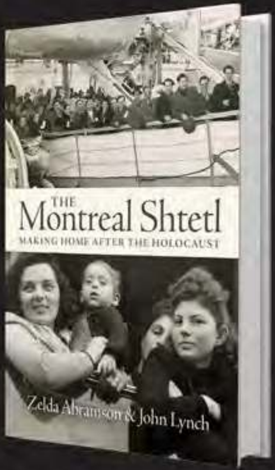
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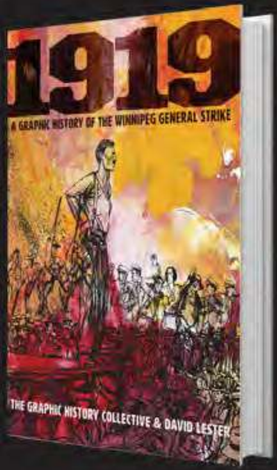
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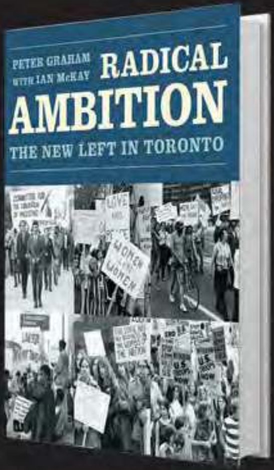
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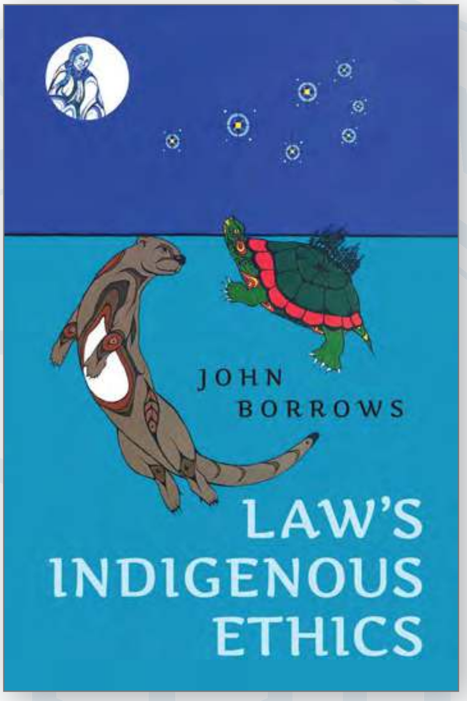
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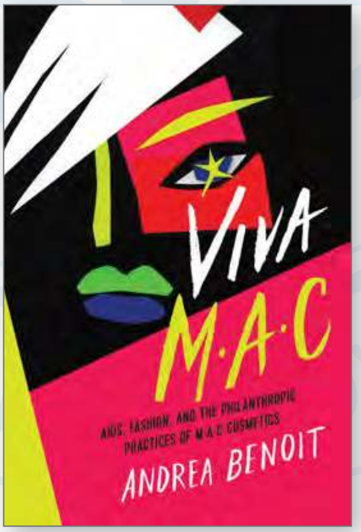
– Deborah McGregor, York University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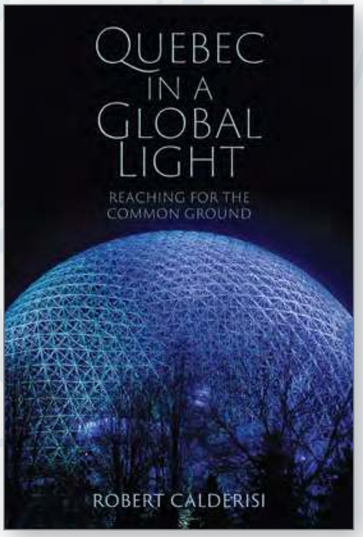
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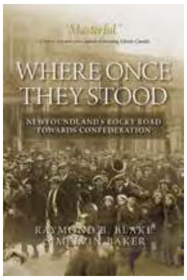

WHERE ONCE THEY STOOD

Newfoundland's Rocky Road Towards Confederation

By Raymond B. Blake and Melvin Baker

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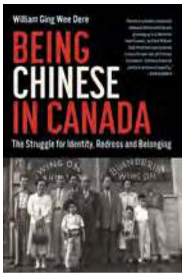

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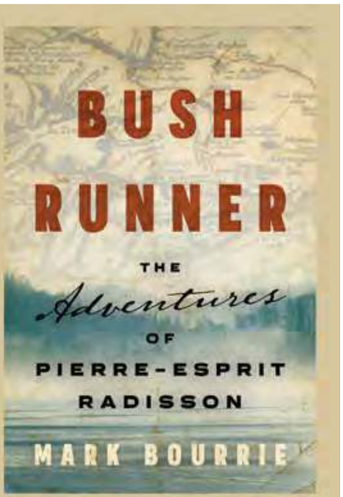

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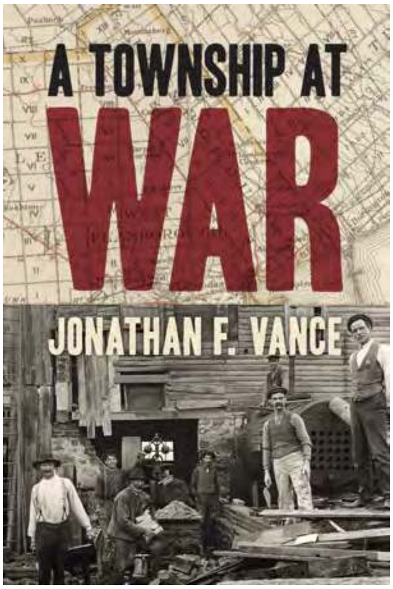
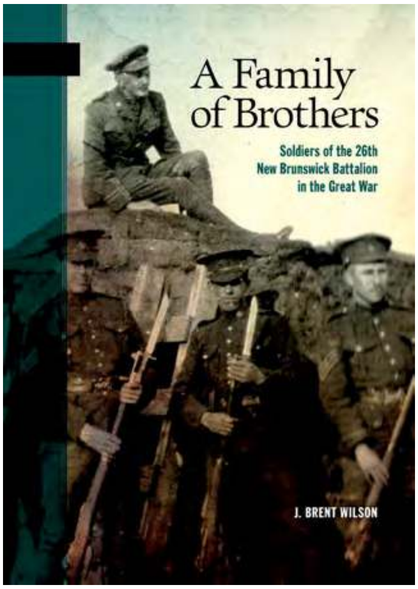



A Family of Brothers
Soldiers of the 26th New Brunswick Battalion in the Great War
J. BRENT WILSON

FOR KIN AND COUNTRY

A Township at War

by Jonathan F. Vance
Wilfrid Laurier University Press,
308 pages, $34.99

A Family of Brothers: Soldiers of the 26th New Brunswick Battalion in the Great War

by J. Brent Wilson
Goose Lane/NBMHP,
296 pages, $22.95

In exploring the Great War's impact on Canada, there are national histories, provincial histories, and even studies of cities at war. And yet the community level is often ignored. With more than half of Canada's population considered rural in the 1911 census, we have few books that present how the war was experienced in smaller communities.

In *A Township at War*, Jonathan Vance, a professor of history at Western University and one of the leading experts on Canada's Great War experience, turns his sights on East Flamborough, between Guelph and Hamilton in Ontario. This is a very personal history for Vance, who was born in the region and whose family has deep roots there. He consciously works his own perspective into the story, especially in his attempt to track down records.

A study of East Flamborough, with its population of 2,646, seems limited, but it is a model from which to better understand other small communities across the country. Vance paints a rich picture of pre-war life in East Flamborough, exploring the impact of rural depopulation as well as the importance of roads and railways for connecting communities. With Canada at war in August 1914, Vance tracks the enlistment of men from the community and how the war increasingly seeped into the region, affecting people who lived there. And yet the war was not all-encompassing, with country fairs remaining important, farm work continuing, and many other social get-togethers — albeit with a steady reorientation to patriotic war work.

While Vance has dug deep to find letters and accounts of East Flamborough men who served overseas, the strength of the book is his examination of this rural community, especially the continuities from before the war and the changes wrought between 1914 and 1918. Local recruitment is studied in detail, and Vance offers new thoughts on "kinship networks" that, at times, had the power to encourage or discourage enlistment. The local recruitment effort in 1915 and 1916, sometimes derided in the literature as being chaotic and overlapping, also ensured that local communities had "a greater stake in the war."

There are other new findings. For example, in East Flamborough, there was little evidence of the national conscription crisis, which is usually a central narrative in Canada's Great War story. It was absent in this community largely because there were no resident francophones.

Still other aspects of the war appear more forcefully through a local study. One sees the impact of a traumatic battle like the Somme, where the Canadians suffered about eight thousand dead and sixteen thousand wounded. For this community, such large, impersonal numbers translated into the death of half a dozen men, which caused a "profound shock" followed by grief.

The terrible battlefield losses are also revealed through J. Brent Wilson's *A Family of Brothers*. By analyzing the 26th Battalion, raised in New Brunswick, Wilson tracks the community of men who served in it or passed through it, including those who died while in service. By war's end, some 5,719 soldiers had served in the 26th. The soldiers in the battalion remained deeply connected to the many local communities where they had resided before the war, with letters, care packages, and souvenirs passing back and forth from the Western Front to New Brunswick. This is a rich social military history, and Wilson, a professor of history at the University of New Brunswick, has drawn upon hundreds of letters, official reports, and the unit war diary to tell his story.

Wilson's readable book offers new insight into the miserable experience of training in Canada, an aspect of the war experience that is almost entirely lacking in the literature. Overseas, there are many powerful eyewitness accounts to the experience of combat and death in the war of attrition. One must suffice. Roy Edwards wrote in March 1916: "It is grim work out here. In the five months I have been at the front I have seen awful things. I have seen sights bad enough to make a strong man weep, but over here men soon become philosophers, fatalists if you will. We quickly harden to our work." And yet the community of soldiers allowed men pressed and pressured by incredible strain to keep serving at the front. Wilson allows the soldiers to speak, but he also injects insightful commentary into matters of rest and leisure, the closed culture, discipline and punishment, and venereal disease (with which twenty-two per cent of one sample group was affected).

Both Vance and Wilson continue the story after the armistice, exploring how communities welcomed back veterans, tried to deal with those suffering long-term physical or mental injuries, and built memorials to honour the service and the sacrifice. The *St. John Standard* reported presciently, "They are not the same men who went away."

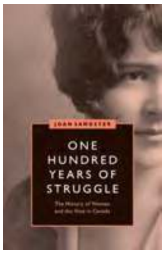
The war remade the world, with the destruction of old empires, the creation of new countries, the unleashing of Communism, and so much more. But it was a war that reverberated across countless communities in multiple continents — and that is one reason why it continues to matter more than one hundred years later.

Reviewed by **Tim Cook**, the author of eleven books, including *The Secret History of Soldiers* (2018).

UNEVEN PROGRESS

One Hundred Years of Struggle: The History of Women and the Vote in Canada

by Joan Sangster
UBC Press, 328 pages, $27.95



A few years ago, I sat in a nearly empty theatre watching the movie *Suffragette* and noticed that Canada wasn't included in the movie's epilogue naming countries where women had won the vote. I promptly forgot about this, until Joan Sangster mentioned it in passing towards the end of her book on Canadian women's suffrage.

Sangster offers one explanation for why Canada was ignored in this movie, as well as in almost every global study of women's suffrage: "Canada's highly regionalized, decentralized movement meant there was no single powerful national suffrage group, busily creating its own historical importance through record preservation and self-promotion."

Indeed, it's difficult to fix a milestone date for Canadian women's suffrage: Was it when mostly white Manitoba women began voting in provincial elections in 1916? Was it when Canadian women who were not Indigenous or Asian won the right to vote in federal elections in 1918? Was it when Quebec women gained provincial suffrage in 1940? Or was it when all Indigenous women — and men — were able to cast ballots federally in 1960?

In her engaging book *One Hundred Years of Struggle*, Sangster presents a complex and nuanced view of the efforts made by Canadian women to fully participate in democracy. She points out that while many women fought for suffrage their motivations were diverse: "The movement included socialists and conservatives, anti-alcohol temperance advocates and free lovers, imperialists and pacifists." While certain white middle-class feminists, such as Nellie McClung, became well-known, others who did not fit into that mould were ignored. Only in recent years has the work of an African-Canadian teacher and newspaper publisher — Mary Ann Shadd Cary — come to light. Shadd Cary endorsed women's rights back in 1852, long before Canadian women's suffrage organizations were formed.

Although the book's title suggests a survey of one hundred years of suffragist history, it's not clear which hundred years serve as Sangster's focus. The book actually starts with a quirky incident that took place in 1809, when Rosalie Papineau voted for her son Louis-Joseph Papineau in a Lower Canada election. The law then extended voting rights to "persons" with a certain amount of property; but it did not specifically exclude women, so some women voted. Barring women from the vote came later — in a bill supported by Louis-Joseph, no less.

We also read about a Toronto suffrage group that convinced Prime Minister John A. Macdonald to table a bill in the House of Commons in 1885 that would have extended the vote to widows and unmarried women with property. But there was so much resistance to this notion that the proposal was shelved.

Sangster pays particular attention to how some Indigenous women lost democratic power within their own communities due to colonialism. This was particularly true in the matriarchal Haudenosaunee (Iroquois) societies, where clan mothers selected hereditary chiefs. In 1898 at the Akwesasne reserve in Ontario, the Department of Indian Affairs sent police to impose Western-style democracy, imprisoning hereditary chiefs and killing one Indigenous protester.

Unlike some of their American counterparts, Canadian suffragists did not cite the ancient roles of powerful women in Indigenous societies to bolster their cause. Sangster suggests that this may be due in part to the fact that many of the white British-Canadian women who were leading the movement — especially those who were settling the country's West — benefitted from the dispossession of Indigenous land.

While women like McClung dominate the record of suffrage history in Canada, women who immigrated to Canada from Finland and Iceland, where suffrage movements were further advanced, also made an impact. Margret Benedictsson's Icelandic publication *Freyja* (Women) in Manitoba was the longest-running pro-suffrage women's paper in Canada. For her part, Benedictsson bristled at the superior airs of the English-speaking middle-class suffragists who refused to acknowledge the work of Icelandic feminists.

This is a thorough but lively book that will appeal to a general audience. It sheds light on unexplored aspects of suffrage history. There are no footnotes in the text, but a detailed chapter-by-chapter list of sources is included. It's also well-illustrated, with sidebars containing pullout quotes. In all, *One Hundred Years of Struggle* is an eye-opening read.

Reviewed by **Nelle Oosterom**, former senior editor of *Canada's History* magazine.

MORE BOOKS

Dying for a Drink: How a Prohibition Preacher Got Away with Murder

by Patrick Brode
Biblioasis, 215 pages, $19.95

DYING FOR A DRINK

On November 6, 1920, Reverend J.O.L. Spracklin, a.k.a. "The Fighting Parson," gunned down his old pal and local barkeeper Beverly "Babe" Trumble. Author and historian Patrick Brode delves into this shocking episode in Windsor, Ontario's past and asks, "What led to a hotheaded reverend taking the law into his own hands, killing a man, and getting away with it?"

What makes this feat all the more incredible is that Spracklin was a spurious friend to law-enforcement officers, calling them out as corrupt or incompetent. A significant part of the local population was engaged in rum-running in some form or another; veterans were earning money in a slow economy, and business owners were flourishing.

In spite of "his calling," Spracklin, who worked as part of a special temperance-enforcement team that bypassed police, was lax when it came to the necessary paperwork to sustain the charges he brought. The people arrested were often released due to charges being misdated, and his special deputies were no more than thugs.

Dying for a Drink is a brisk read that aptly describes Canada's temperance movement and the move towards prohibition, a time when religious zeal in a raunchy and unruly era created a plethora of legal and social contradictions. Index, bibliography, and endnotes are all provided, as are illustrations (although they are somewhat small).

I found the book quite enjoyable — despite all my head-shaking when I couldn't help but think, how could they possibly get away with doing *that*?! — *Tanja Hütter*

The Prairie Populist: George Hara Williams and the Untold Story of the CCF

by J.F. Conway
University of Regina Press,
364 pages, $34.95

Party of Conscience: The CCF, the NDP, and Social Democracy in Canada

edited by Roberta Lexier, Stephanie Bangarth, and Jon Weier
Between the Lines, 269 pages, $27.95

The PRAIRIE POPULIST
J.F. CONWAY

PARTY OF CONSCIENCE

With a federal election on the horizon, politics are at the forefront of many conversations. Adding to the discussion are two recent books that focus on the history of social democracy in Canada.

In *The Prairie Populist*, University of Regina professor J.F. Conway provides a glimpse of a man who has disappeared from the historical narrative. Conway's book chronicles the life of George Hara Williams, a radical leader who guided thousands of farmers towards a socialist platform under the Co-operative Commonwealth Federation (CCF), which is now known as the New Democratic Party (NDP).

Conway details how Williams navigated tensions within the party to bring the CCF to the cusp of power in Saskatchewan. The book weaves archival material with personal stories from Williams' daughter, providing insight and heart to the story of this long-ignored politician.

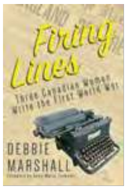
A complement to the biography of Williams is *Party of Conscience*, co-edited by historians Roberta Lexier, Stephanie Bangarth, and Jonathan Weier. This collection of essays looks at the broader impact of the CCF and the NDP on Canadian politics, a topic that has been overlooked by historians in favour of studying key players or leaders. The editors explain that they believe it is necessary "to remedy this imbalance and critically examine the place of social democracy in Canadian history and politics."

Party of Conscience is especially notable for the variety of contributors. Writers include academics as well as people involved in political life, unions, and non-governmental organizations who consider topics such as feminism, war and security, labour relations, and the media.

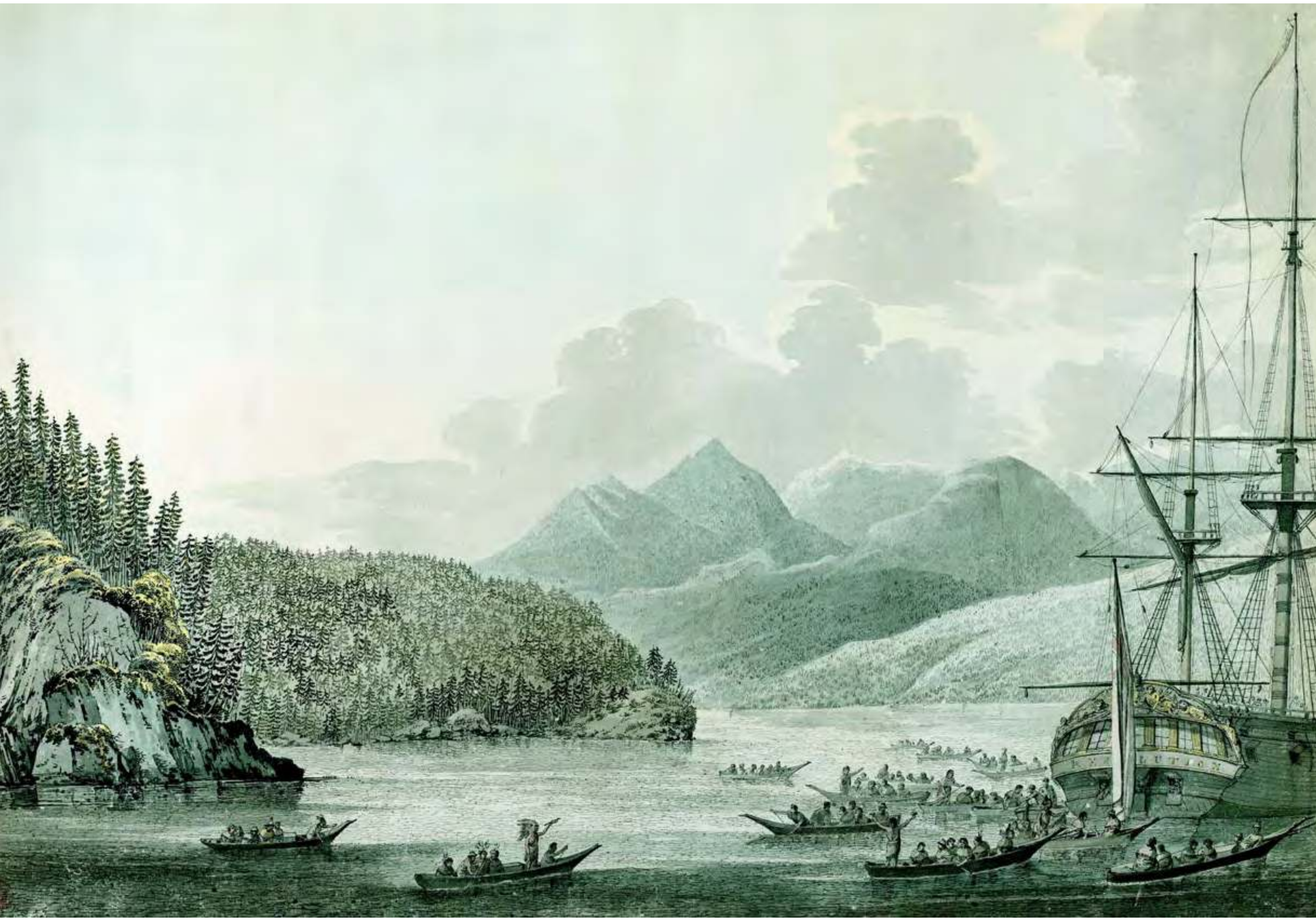
Together, these two books fill a gap in our understanding of Canada's social democratic parties. They are important additions to the national conversation about the past, present, and future of Canada's left. — *Brooke Campbell*

Firing Lines: Three Canadian Women Write the First World War

by Debbie Marshall
Dundurn Press, 312 pages, $24.99



Beatrice Nasmyth, Mary MacLeod Moore, and Elizabeth Montizambert reported on the front lines at a time when, according to author Debbie Marshall, "few women were allowed outside the confines of the 'women's page.'" In *Firing Lines*, she shares the inspiring stories of these three Canadian women who worked as journalists during the First



WELCOMING CEREMONY This 1778 illustration by John Webber, entitled *A View in Ship Cove*, shows British Royal Navy ship HMS *Resolution* at anchor in Nootka Sound, on the west coast of Vancouver Island. Canoes carrying Mowachaht people, part of the Nuu-chah-nulth nation, greet the ship. It's one of dozens of striking images in the book *James Cook: The Voyages* (McGill-Queen's University Press, 224 pages, $49.95).

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World War. The book also provides an insightful look at the gender gap in the workforce — something that remains relevant.

A writer, editor, and playwright, Marshall approaches the Great War in a creative and narratively driven way through the stories of the journalists and their families, as well as through the people the women wrote about. For example, she describes the journalists' trips to hospitals, such as Montizambert's 1916 visit with soldiers in Paris who had been attacked with flamethrowers the year before.

"Willing her stomach to stay calm," Marshall writes, Montizambert looked at the patients and their wounds. Some of their faces were so distorted she couldn't see their eyes. Montizambert wrote of her experience, "I wished ardently that every pro-German in the world could see those sightless eyes that no treatment, alas, will ever restore…."

Much like the journalists whose stories she shares, Marshall gives more than just an overview of the war — rather than strictly reporting facts about the battles, she focuses on the people who were affected by them.
— *Kaitlin Vitt*

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CANADA'S
HISTORY

From left, Young Citizens Joshua Concepcion and Basel Al Rashdan, and MC Sophie Fouron toast Canada's innovators at the History Makers gala in Ottawa in January 2019.

A toast to history

Young Citizens are at the vanguard of an informed and engaged new generation of Canadians. *by Janet Walker*

In January, history enthusiasts gathered in Ottawa for the History Makers gala to recognize the 2018 recipients of the Governor General's History Awards.

These national storytellers explore how our past can be used to build richer and deeper connections among all Canadians and how we can encourage students to become engaged, empathetic citizens.

One of those students is Basel Al Rashdan — a 2018 winner of our Young Citizens program — who, at the gala, offered a toast to Canada's innovators. The twelve-year-old, who has spoken at the United Nations about his experience as a Syrian refugee, introduced himself that evening as a student "at Queen Charlotte Intermediate School in Canada's greatest province, Prince Edward Island!" It was certainly a provocative statement to make to a national audience, and it immediately sparked conversation and debate.

The Young Citizens program, which boasts nearly one thousand alumni, is a national competition that sees students like Basel create videos about moments in Canadian history.

Each year our Young Citizens website showcases these digital stories — attracting 220,000 page views, and engaging more than 50,000 Canadians in an online vote. Along the way, the videos inspire countless conversations about Canada's rich and diverse past.

The initiative fosters a new approach to history education, encouraging a fresh crop of storytellers to share ideas and voices, while strengthening communication skills in research, writing, interviewing, and public speaking.

Young Citizens are the leaders of tomorrow — future policy-makers and voters, educators and lifelong learners, risk takers and innovators. Studious, articulate, engaging, and increasingly multilingual, these students offer unique perspectives about who we are as Canadians.

With the help of teachers and parents, the students thrive as critical thinkers and are energized with interest in the future of their communities.

Let's all toast to a country whose citizens listen and explore the views of others, strengthening the common bond of the Canadian experience.

We invite you to watch the toasts online at: CanadasHistory.ca/Toasts.

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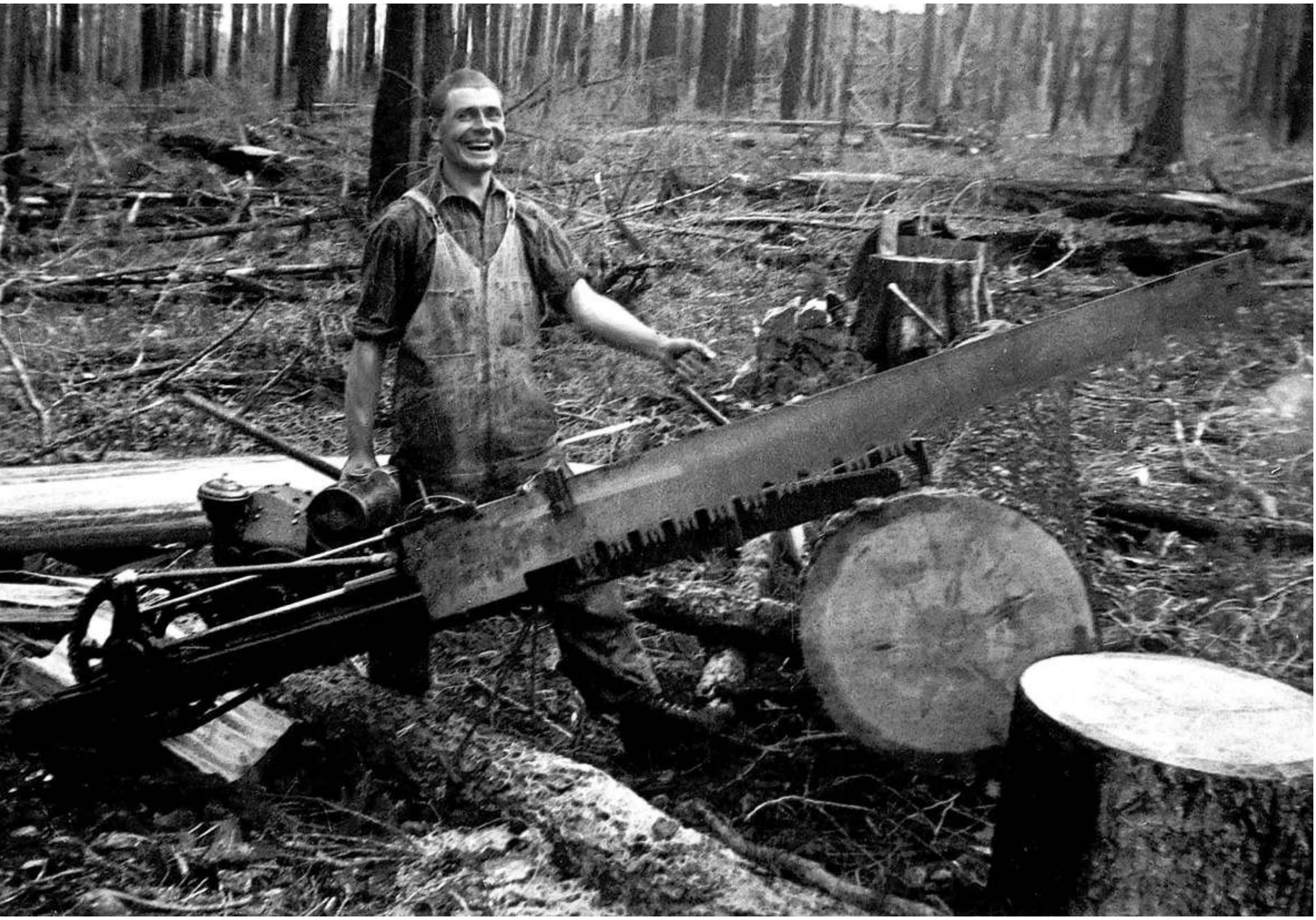

Alternative service

During the Second World War, John Peters worked with other alternative civilian service workers in British Columbia's Mount Seymour Provincial Park to build roads and clear brush. In this photo from 1943 or 1944, Peters is using a dragsaw, an early type of mechanical saw, to cut trees into logs.

Peters was working as a teacher in Blumenort, Manitoba, when the Second World War began in 1939. Prime Minister William Lyon Mackenzie King had promised that Canadians' involvement in the war would be voluntary, but Peters was concerned about conscription. In 1940, the government introduced the *National Resources Mobilization Act* that authorized conscription for home defence. (The act was amended after a vote in 1942, allowing conscription for overseas service.)

A pacifist Mennonite, Peters arrived in British Columbia in January 1941 after signing up for "essential work" in a lumber camp. He then wrote to British Columbia's government, giving reasons why he couldn't take up arms, and was accepted as a conscientious objector. In the spring of 1943 Peters was posted to a tree nursery, and after a few transfers he ended up at Mount Seymour. He then worked at a cement company in Bamberton on Vancouver Island.

As the war had created a shortage of teachers, the Mennonite community in Greenland, Manitoba, received permission to have Peters fill a vacant teaching position. In October 1944 his files were transferred to Manitoba, and he began teaching grades five to eight.

Submitted by Robert L. Peters and Jim Peters of Winnipeg Beach and Steinbach in Manitoba. John Peters was their father.

Do you have a photograph that captures a moment, important or ordinary, in Canada's history? If so, have it copied (please don't send priceless originals) and mail it to Album, c/o Canada's History, Bryce Hall, Main Floor, 515 Portage Avenue, Winnipeg, MB R3B 2E9. Or email your photo to album@CanadasHistory.ca. Please provide a brief description of the photo, including its date and location. If possible, identify people in the photograph and provide further information about the event or situation illustrated. Photos may be cropped or adjusted as necessary for presentation in the magazine. To have your posted submission returned, please include a stamped, self-addressed envelope.

HBC Corporate Collection. Used with permission. *Chief Trader Archibald McDonald Descending the Fraser, 1828* by Adam Sherriff Scott, ca. 1942.

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CANADA'S HISTORY SOCIETY

The importance of understanding Canada by examining the histories of its peoples has been an anchoring belief of Canada's History Society. Established in 1994 through the generous support of the Hudson's Bay Company History Foundation, we bring relevance and awareness to our nation's diverse past, illuminating the people, places, and events that unite us as Canadians.

The society's work includes: *Canada's History* magazine, *Kayak: Canada's History Magazine for Kids*, CanadasHistory.ca, and the Governor General's History Awards.

SOCIÉTÉ HISTOIRE CANADA

L'importance de comprendre notre propre identité par le truchement de l'histoire est au cœur de la philosophie de la Société Histoire Canada. Le travail de la Société, fondée en 1994 grâce au généreux soutien de la Fondation d'histoire de la Compagnie de la baie d'Hudson, consiste à faire connaître le passé diversifié de notre pays et à l'ancrer dans le contexte actuel, mais également à mettre en valeur les gens, les lieux et les événements qui nous unissent en tant que Canadiens.

La Société offre notamment aux Canadiens le magazine *Histoire Canada*,
le magazine *Kayak : Navigue dans l'histoire du Canada*,
le site HistoireCanada.ca et les Prix d'histoire du Gouverneur général.

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